

MAPS, MAPS, MAPS

A CATALOGUE *of* RECENT ACQUISITIONS

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Maps, Maps, Maps

A Catalogue of Recent Cartographic Acquisitions

From 30th January, 2017.

All works are available to purchase and will be on display in the gallery.

Maps, Maps, Maps forms the third and final map related exhibition, and catalogue, to be hosted, and published, by Sanders in January, 2017:

17th Century Oxford, From Medieval Town to Royal City : From 15th January, 2017.

Mapping the Ancient World. Ortelius, Hondius, & Moll: From 20th January, 2017.

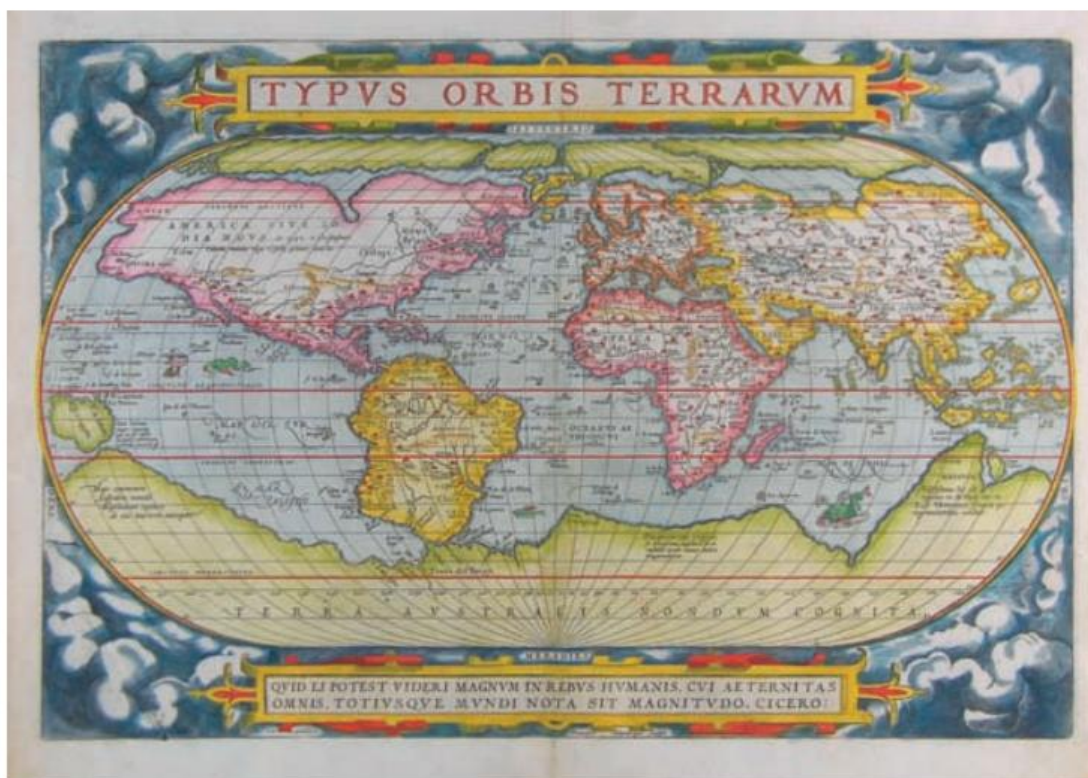
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Monday - Saturday 10am - 6pm. Sundays 11am - 5pm.



WORLD & CELESTIAL



1. *Typus Orbis Terrarum*

Ortelius, Abraham

Copper engraved with hand colour

Cum privilegio. Franciscus Hogenbergus sculpsit.

[Antwerp, 1584]

332 x 494 mm

A superb example of Ortelius' world map, from the 1584 Latin edition of the famous *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*. This particular example, in excellent condition and beautifully ornamented in hand colour, is the earliest of three states. The cartography for the map is closely based on the work of Ortelius' friend and colleague Gerard Mercator, being effectively a reduced version of the separately published large scale Mercator world map of 1569.

The most noticeable carry over from this map is the distinctive and erroneous bump on the southwestern coast of South America. This cartographic error is amended in later states of Ortelius's map. North America meanwhile features a comment about its discovery in 1492 by Columbus, and first claimed by him for the Kingdom of Castile. The northern polar regions are illustrated so as to suggest the theoretical existence of a large polar lake, while the continents of Australia and Antarctica are depicted as a single landmass, here titled *Terra Australis nondum Cognita* ('The Southern Land, not yet known').

The northernmost part of Australia, roughly corresponding with the modern day Cape York Peninsula or the Top End, is labelled 'Beach,' an early misreading of the word Locach, an Italian transliteration of the Thai kingdom of Lavo, described by Marco Polo as a land of gold. The large stretch of coastline to the west of this is titled quaintly as the *Psitacorum Regio* ('Kingdom of Parrots'). The map is heavily annotated by Ortelius, with comments relating to early discovery and voyages of exploration, as well as suggestions for as yet unknown regions. This is perhaps best illustrated by Ortelius' decision to depict Papua New Guinea as an island, rather than joined to the supercontinent of Terra Australis.

The map itself is enclosed in a large oval cartouche, surrounded by the clouds of the empyrean. Above, a strapwork cartouche encloses the title, while below a similar cartouche holds a quote in Latin from Cicero's *Tusculan Disputations*: 'How is it possible to see human affairs as great, when one considers the eternity and magnitude of the whole world.' The verso features a description of the map in Latin, with particular reference to Ortelius' cartographic sources.

Condition: Excellent crisp impression. Central vertical fold as issued. Tear repairs and minor time toning to central fold. Bolted crack at bottom left corner of plate, consistent with edition. Framed in antique style gilt frame.

[42055]

£5,700



2. Typus Orbis Terrarum

Mercator, Gerard and Hondius, Jodocus
Copper engraved with hand colour
[Amsterdam, c.1620]
134 x 200 mm

A decorative miniature map of the world in two hemispheres, from a German edition of the Mercator-Hondius *Atlas Minor*. The hemispheres neatly divide the continents into the Old and New World. On the left, the Americas are depicted. Unlike most maps of the era, California is shown correctly as a peninsula, rather than an island. The islands of the South Pacific and South East Asia are poorly mapped, with only fragmentary sea-coasts depicted, and Australia and Antarctica are shown as an amorphous landmass marked 'Terra Australis Incognita,' following the pattern of Ortelius' famous map of the Pacific.

To the right, Africa, Asia, and Europe are depicted, as well as the other half of Terra Australis. In the gap between the hemispheres, the word 'Jehovah' is rendered in Hebrew, and the space surrounding the circular borders of the hemispheres is decorated with ornate strap-work. Along the bottom of the map, a cartouche encloses an inscription in Latin that reads '*Domini est terra et plenitudo eius, orbis terrarum, & universi qui habitant in eo*' the text of Psalm 23, 'the Earth is the Lord's, and the abundance therein, the globe of the earth, and all those who live therein.' The verso features a description of the globe in German, printed in gothic typeface.

Condition: Time-toning and minor stains to margins, not affecting plate or map. Small repaired tear to top margin

[41742]

£675



3. Orbis Terrarum Typus de Integro in Plurimis Emendatus, Auctus, et Icunculis Illustratus

Danckerts, Cornelis
Copper engraved with hand colour
[Amstelodam, gedrukt by Theunis Jacobsz ende Jan Fredericksz Stam. c.1648]
320 x 473

A very rare and highly decorative world map, originally engraved by Cornelis Danckerts in 1648, this copy was most likely separately printed and bound into a Dutch bible published by Anthony (Theunis) Jacobsz. Cartographically, the map is very similar to a number of similarly titled examples published by Plancius-Allard and Visscher in the mid seventeenth century. The world is depicted in two hemispheres, with a pair of smaller hemispheres at the centre of the plate depicting the Copernican (Heliocentric) and Ptolemaic (Geocentric) universal systems. The spaces surrounding the spheres are occupied by scenes from classical mythology: the rape of Persephone by Hades, Zeus and Hera in a chariot drawn by eagles, the marriage of Poseidon and Amphitrite, and the return of Demeter. The map is ornamented in full hand colour, and highlighted with gold accents.

Historically, the map is of supreme importance, having been issued just four years after the second Australian voyage of Abel Tasman in 1644. The appearance of the partial coasts of New Zealand and Tasmania on the map are testament to this. Another point of cartographic interest is the representation of California as an island, and the unusual orientation of the coastline of 'Nova Albion.'

Shirley 372A

Condition: Pressed vertical folds, as issued. Minor time toning and creasing to folds. Excellent clear impression.

[42060]

£3,500



4. Typus Orbis Terrarum

Claes Jansz. Visscher

Copper engraved with hand colour

C.J. Vißcher Excudit [Amsterdam, 1649]

82 x 120 mm

A miniature map of the world, from Visscher's *Tabularum Geographicarum Contractarum Libri Quatuor Denuo Recogniti*. The continents are outlined and the oceans washed in hand colour. Much of the southern hemisphere is poorly mapped, with only partial coastlines for many of the Pacific Islands, Papua New Guinea, Indonesia, and the Philippines. Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania) and part of the West Coast of Australia are depicted, but eastern Australia is nothing but a vague line of coast disappearing into the unknown Antarctic continent of Terra Australis at the bottom of the map.

The space surrounding the map is filled with decorative strap-work, and below the map, an oval cartouche encloses an inscription in Latin that reads '*Domini est terra et plenitudo eius*,' the beginning of Psalm 23, 'the Earth is the Lord's, and the abundance therein.'

Condition: Three small binders holes to left edge of sheet, not affecting map. Minor tear to bottom right corner of sheet, not affecting map. Framed in antique style frame.

[41667]

£550



5. Planiglobii Terrestris Cum Utroque Hemisphaerio Caelesti Generalis Exhibitio : Quam ex novissimis probatissimisque Gallorum & Batavorum Tabulis concinnatam, multisque phaenomenis illustratam

Homann, Johann Baptist

Copper engraved with original hand colour

c. 1720

480 x 545 mm

An elaborately adorned double hemisphere map of the world with celestial charts of the Northern and Southern hemispheres. The background is illustrated with images of natural phenomena, including Mount Etna erupting, and the skies, weather, sun and moon above. A descriptive panel at the bottom of the map, in Latin, describes the illustrations of volcanos, earthquakes, the tide, wind, geysers, whirlpools and rainbows.

Catographically the map features a curious mapping of Japan and the North West coast of America along with only partial mapping of New Guinea and Australia. The eastern coast line of New Zealand is mapped and the voyages of Magellan (1519 - 22) and Tasman (1642 - 44) are plotted.

Condition: Pressed centre fold, as issued. Repaired split to bottom and to the right of centre fold. Small tears to margins, not affecting plate or map.

[42266]

£2,200



6. Globus Terrestris ex probatissimis recentiorum Geographorum Observationibus confectus cum Systemate Copernicano atque Tychonico, aliisque Phaenomenis

Schreiber, Johann George

Copper engraved with hand colour

Leipzig, Germany 1750

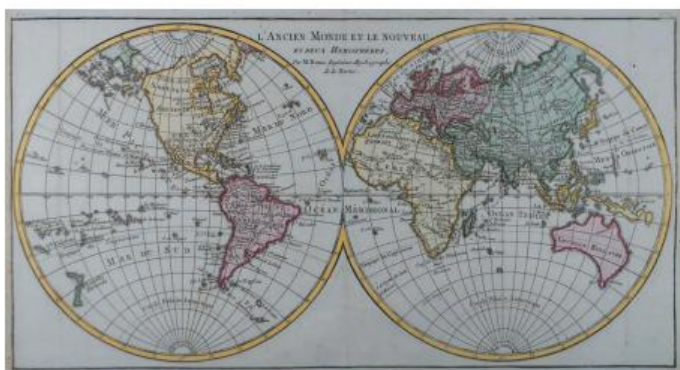
157 x 236

An attractive double hemisphere map surrounded by depictions of the heavens, above and earthly wonders below, such as volcanoes, rainbows and waterfalls. The map depicts the Northwest coast of North America, uncharted and extending out towards the East coast of Asia. Between the hemispheres are two depictions of the solar system based on Copernicus and Tycho Brahe. The title is contained in a decorative banner across the top with text panels at bottom naming the major regions of each continent.

Condition: Pressed vertical folds as issued.

[41613]

£300



7. L' Ancien Monde et le Nouveau en Deux Hemispheres

Bonne, Rigobert

Copper engraved with hand colour

Jean-Leonard Pellet, Geneva, 1780

210 x 405

Attractive double hemisphere world map. In North America, the United States is named but restricted to the eastern seaboard. The entire western region is blank with the only place name being 'Cape Mendocino'. There is a large group of islands in the North Pacific including 'Alaschka' in the vicinity and position of modern day Alaska. Tasmania is depicted attached to Australia and both islands of New Zealand are depicted. A small recognition of Antarctica is depicted in a small projection of the coast near South America.

Condition: Pressed vertical folds as issued.

[41616]

£300



8. Mercator's Projection, 1945 [British Empire]

Bartholomew, John

Offset lithograph

The Edinburgh Geographical Institute. Copyright - John Bartholomew & Son Ltd. [1945]

518 x 745 mm

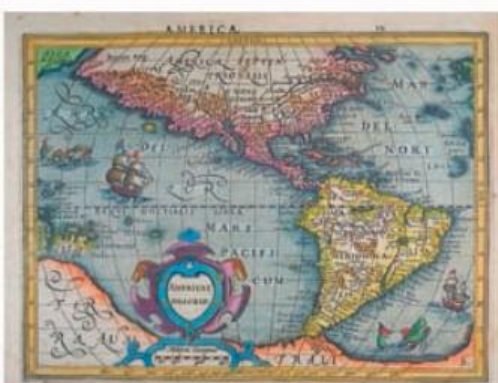
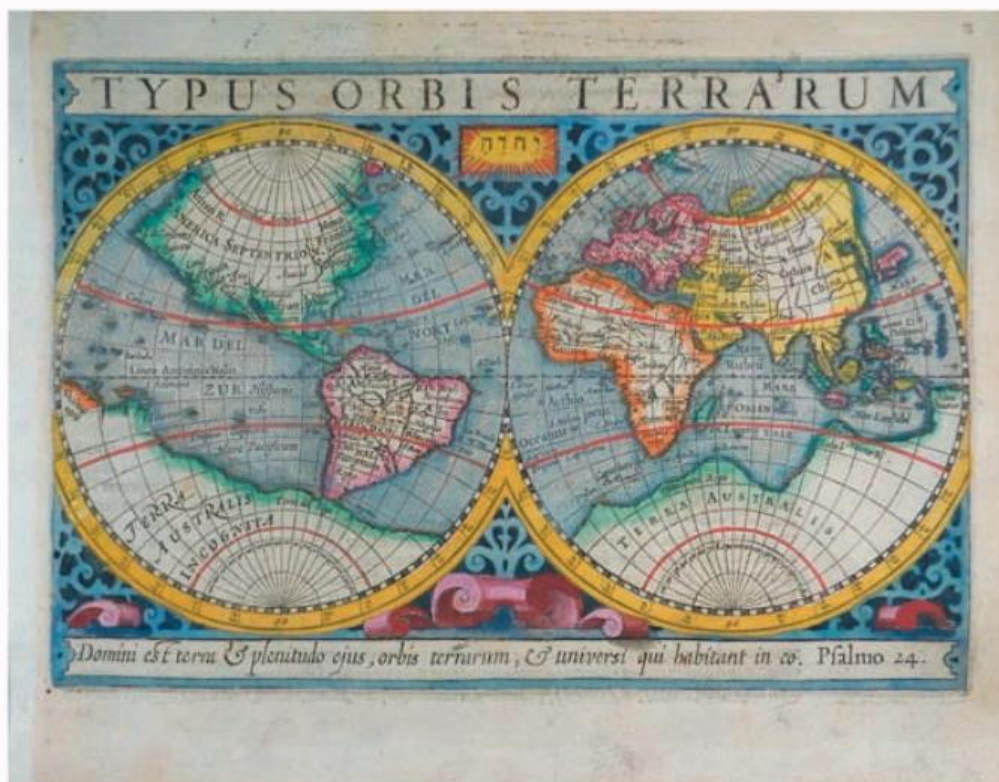
A large map of the world on Mercator's Projection, printed in 1945 but showing the borders and boundaries of nations in 1938, before the outbreak of the Second World War. The British Empire is coloured red, and British shipping channels, Admiralty fuelling stations, and railways are marked. Below the map, a series of boxed maps of principal world cities and harbours includes Tokyo, Wellington, Vancouver, San Francisco, the Panama Canal, Rio de Janeiro, Quebec, New York, Liverpool, Gibraltar, London, the Mediterranean, the Isle of Wight, the Suez Canal, Capetown, Aden, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Sydney.

Condition: Vertical and horizontal folds as issued.

Minor tears and creasing to folds. Surface abrasion to part of coast of Greenland.

[41649]

£120



9. [Double Hemisphere and Four Continents]

Mercator, Gerard and Hondius, Jodocus

Copper engraved with hand colour

[Amsterdam, c.1620]

Each map approx. 150 x 200 mm

A decorative set of five miniature maps ornamented in beautiful hand colour, depicting the world in two hemispheres and the four continents, from a Latin edition of the Mercator-Hondius *Atlas Minor*.

Condition: Strong dark impressions. Professional remargined to left of *Typus* plate, not affecting plate or map. Old tear repairs to top left margin of *Africae* and *Asia*, not affecting plate or map.

[42068]

£3,200

I. *Typus Orbis Terrarum*: The world in two hemispheres, neatly dividing the continents into the Old and New World. On the left, the Americas are depicted. Unlike many later maps, California is shown correctly as a peninsula, rather than an island. The islands of the South Pacific and South East Asia are poorly mapped, with only fragmentary sea-coasts depicted, and Australia and Antarctica are shown as an amorphous landmass marked 'Terra Australis Incognita,' following the pattern of Ortelius' famous map of the Pacific, though with New Guinea joined to the landmass rather than as a separate island as theorised by Ortelius. To the right, Africa, Asia, and Europe are depicted, as well as the other half of Terra Australis. In the gap between the hemispheres, the word 'Jehovah' is rendered in Hebrew, and the space surrounding the circular borders of the hemispheres is decorated with ornate strap-work. Along the bottom of the map, a cartouche encloses an inscription in Latin that reads '*Domini est terra et plenitudo eius, orbis terrarum, & universi qui habitant in eo*' the text of Psalm 23, 'the Earth is the Lord's, and the abundance therein, the globe of the earth, and all those who live therein.' The verso features a description of the globe in Latin.

II. *Americae Descrip.*: North and South America, with contiguous parts of the landmass of Terra Australis. Consistent with its depiction on the World map, California is mapped correctly as a peninsula, rather than an island, though in this example New Guinea is depicted as an island, rather than joined to Terra Australis. The Magellan strait is also shown here as part of Terra Australis, rather than as a separate region included in the continent of South America. The map is further embellished with a strapwork cartouche enclosing the title and a scale in German miles. In the waters of the Pacific, a large ship, possibly representing Magellan's *Victoria* (though here flying a Dutch flag), sails past a sea monster, while on the Atlantic side of the Magellan Strait, another sea monster rushes open mouthed towards a smaller ship. The verso features a description of the Americas in Latin.

III. *Africae Descriptio*: Continental Africa, divided into the principal kingdoms and colonial territories of the sixteenth century, as well as the adjoining Arabian peninsula, parts of Asia and Europe, Madagascar, and the African islands of the Indian and Atlantic Oceans. Reefs surrounding Madagascar and the Indian Ocean islands are depicted as dotted or crossed areas. Off the western coast, two sailing ships engage in a naval

battle, while a large double-spouted sea monster lurks on the eastern side of the Cape of Good Hope, just south of Madagascar. The map combines details from a number of larger maps of African regions produced by Mercator and Ortelius, particularly Guinea and the Gambia, Barbaria (the Barbary coast of North Africa), and Abissinia, the Christian kingdom which in the sixteenth century mind was synonymous with the mythical and seemingly ageless Nestorian king, Prester John. Two strapwork cartouches to the bottom left and right corners of the plate enclose the title, and a scale in German miles. The verso text, in Latin, describes the different regions and kingdoms of the continent.

IV. *Asia*: The continent of Asia, with adjoining parts of America, Europe, and Africa, as well as an erroneously large representation of the northern coast of New Guinea. China is depicted in the characteristically truncated manner typical of sixteenth and early seventeenth century cartography, Korea is shown as an island rather than a peninsula, and the orientation of Japan is horizontal rather than vertical. The Persian Empire stretches from the Gulf to western banks of the Ganges, while the Ottoman Turkish Empire is split into its constituent parts, while a dotted border separates the southern part of the Arabian peninsula from the Ottoman north. The reefs of the Indian and Pacific oceans are depicted as dotted areas, surrounding the Maldives, Ceylon (Sri Lanka), Borneo, Sumatra, and the Philippines. The title and a scale in German miles are enclosed by strapwork cartouches, and the Latin verso text describes the history of the continent, from the Assyrians to Hondius' present day.

V. *Europa*: Europe, with the adjoining parts of Asia and Africa, and with the easternmost parts of Greenland and the Americas in the top left corner. The divisions of the continent at the beginning of the seventeenth century are outlined in hand colour. Croatia, part of the Venetian republic, is included in Italia, parts of Poland and Austria are included in Germania, and Finland is shown as part of the Swedish empire. The westernmost parts of Russia are covered almost entirely in dense forest. The map is further embellished by a pair of strapwork cartouches, enclosing the title, and a scale in German miles. The verso text, in Latin, provides a discourse on the geographical limits of the continent at the Euxine or Black Sea, the Cimmerian Bosphorus, and the Thracian Bosphorus, as well as a history of Europe's great empires: Alexander the Great, the Roman Imperium, and the Germanic Holy Roman Empire.



10. Globus Coelestris. Auctore Iudoco Hondio A°. 1616

Bertius, Petrus after Hondius, Jodocus
Copper engraved
[Jodocus Hondius Jnr., Amsterdam, 1618]
92 x 135 mm

A beautiful and finely engraved miniature celestial map in two hemispheres, published by the younger Hondius for Petrus Bertius' *Tabularum geographicarum contractarum libri septem*. The hemispheres depict numerous personifications of the constellations, each labelled with its Latin title.

All of the signs of the zodiac are represented, along with other major star-groups, including Ursa Major, Bootes, Cygnus, Andromeda, Cetus, Orion, Canis Major, and Centaurus. The spheres are both divided into twelve sections, each governed by a particular

zodiacal sign, the symbols for which appear in the borders of each hemisphere.

The spaces around the outside of the spheres are decorated in elaborate strap-work, and a secondary title above the plate mark reads '*De Sphaera Caelesti*,' illustrating its use in a section of the atlas 'concerning the celestial spheres.'

The Latin text on the verso describes classical perceptions of the heavens and earth, with particular reference to the writing of Aelius Gallus, Varro, Ennius, Plato, Aristotle, and the influence of ancient Egyptian and Chaldaean philosophy and astrology.

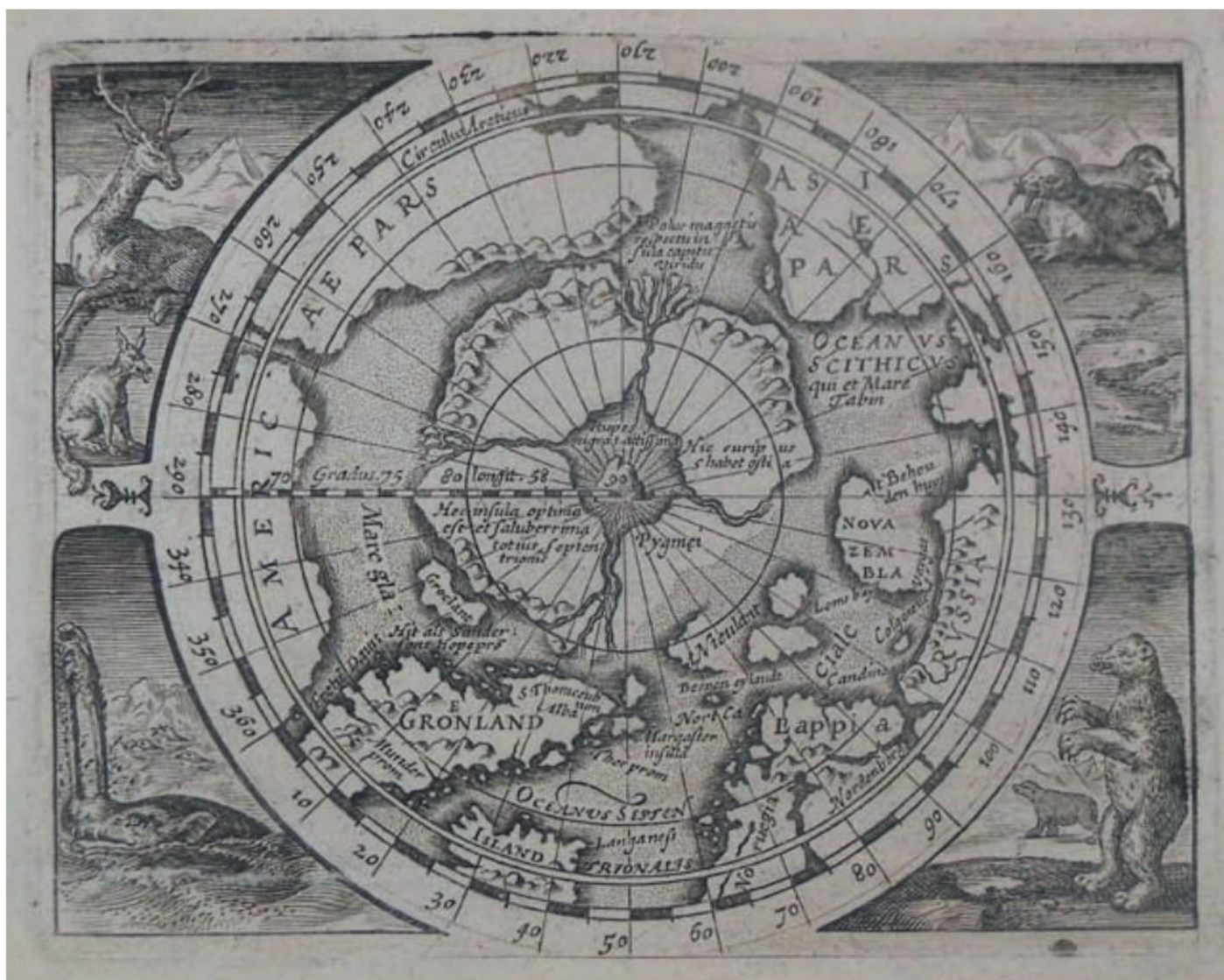
Condition: Excellent crisp impression. Minor waterstain to bottom margin of sheet, not affecting image. Framed in antique style frame.

[41666]

£400



NORTH & SOUTH POLE



11. Circulus Arcticus

Bertius, Petrus after Mercator, Gerard
Copper engraved
[Johannes Blaeu, Amsterdam, 1637]
92 x 135 mm

A finely engraved miniature map of the North Pole and the adjoining regions of the Arctic Circle, originally engraved for Petrus Bertius' *Tabularum geographicarum contractarum libri septem*. The current example was reprinted in 1637 by Johannes Blaeu for his *Atlas Minor*. The map depicts a putative mountain at the centre of the actual Pole, resting in a sea or lake surrounded by four islands. The northernmost parts of adjoining landmasses are also depicted, including the Americas, Asia, Nova Zembla, parts of Russia, Lapland, and Norway, as well as Greenland and Iceland.

The circular border of the map is divided into units of 10 degrees, and the spaces surrounding the map are ornamented with depictions of various polar animals, including a reindeer, an arctic fox, a pair of walrus, two polar bears, and a spouting whale near a pack of seals.

Condition: Excellent crisp impression. Blank on verso.
[41731]

£475



12. Septentrionalium Terrarum descript.

Jansson, Jan after Hondius, Jodocus
Copper engraved with hand colour
[Amsterdam, 1628]
145 x 201 mm

A decorative miniature map of the Arctic Circle, from Jansson's 1628 French edition of the Mercator-Hondius *Atlas Minor*. Coastlines and the borders of regions, islands, and countries are outlined in hand colour. Unlike most of the maps in this atlas, Jansson's Polar plate is not based on a Mercator map, and does not feature the polar mountain and four islands featured on many earlier maps of the Polar regions. Despite this, it still retains a number of cartographic quirks, the most prominent being the inclusion of the non-existent island of 'Frisland' to the South of Greenland and Iceland.

Although the coasts of Scandinavia and Russia are depicted with a fairly high degree of accuracy, the northernmost reaches of the American continent is still a relatively featureless coastline. The map is divided by compass lines into sections of 10 degrees, and the title is enclosed in a decorative strap-work cartouche. The verso features a description in French of the Arctic zone, and the title has been translated into French above the map as 'Le Pole Arctique.'

Condition: Minor time toning to edges of sheet, not affecting map. Creases and small chips to corners of sheet, not affecting map.

[41736]

£400



13. Fretum Magellani

Mercator, Gerard and Hondius, Jodocus
Copper engraved with hand colour
[Amsterdam, c.1620]
127 x 172 mm

A decorative miniature map of the Straits of Magellan, from a Latin edition of the Mercator-Hondius *Atlas Minor*. The Magellan Straits, the natural sea passage separating Tierra del Fuego from the South American mainland, was the most important navigable passage between the Atlantic and Pacific until the construction of the Panama Canal, and as a result, played a vital role in the voyages of discovery and the maritime history of the New World.

The map is ornamented in beautiful hand colour, and features a large decorative compass rose at the centre, from which radiate thirty-two rhumb lines. The map is further ornamented with a pair of strapwork cartouches, enclosing the title in Latin, and a scale in German miles.

Condition: Excellent dark impression. Minor time-toning to margins, not affecting plate or map. Minor foxing to top and bottom margin, not affecting plate or map.

[42084]

£250



The AMERICAS



14. America

Porro, Girolamo

Copper engraved

[Petrus Keschedt. Cologne, 1597]

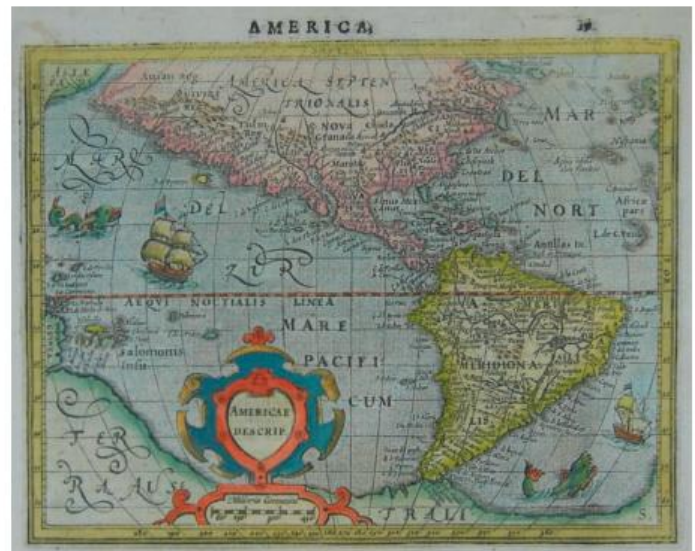
122 x 168 mm

A map of North and South America, from the 1597 Latin printing of Giovanni Antonio Magini's edition of Claudius Ptolemy's *Geographia*. The map, based upon the first of Ortelius' maps of the Americas, and following the geography of Giovanni Lorenzo d'Anania, is most notable for retaining the distinctive and erroneous extra bump on the southern west coast of South America. By contrast, the Californian peninsula is mapped correctly, rather than as an island. To the left and bottom edges of the map, the large landmass of Terra Incognita combines parts of the coasts of Antarctica, Australia, and New Guinea.

Condition: Strong, dark impression. Framed in an antique style frame.

[42020]

£750



15. Americae Descrip

Mercator, Gerard and Hondius, Jodocus

Copper engraved with hand colour

[Amsterdam, c. 1620]

157 x 199 mm

A decorative miniature map of the Americas, from a Latin edition of the Mercator-Hondius *Atlas Minor*. Map embellished with sea monsters, ships and a decorative cartouche. California has been correctly mapped as attached to the mainland, as opposed to some early eighteenth century maps in which it features as an island. The sea embellished with sailing ships and sea monsters. Equator line marked. Latin letterpress on verso.

Condition: Small tears to top and bottom margins, not affecting plate or map. Top of plate slightly rubbed.

[41873]

£500

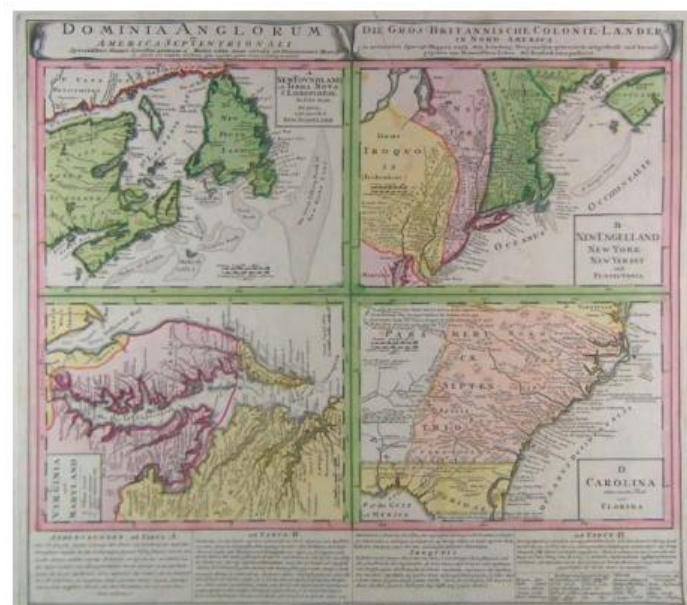


A detailed map of North America from *'An Account of the European Settlements in America'* printed by J. Dodsley, London. This map also shows part of Europe from across the Atlantic including the British Isles and part of the continent.

Condition: Two vertical folds as issued. V-shaped fold on lower edge.

[41393]

£190



18. Dominia Anglorum in America Septentrionali

Homann, Johann Baptist

Copper engraved with hand colour

[Nuremberg, c.1737]

497 x 548 mm

A large-scale, single sheet depicting British Possessions within North America, through the inclusion of four separate maps, those of which were based on individual maps featured in Herman Moll's 1729 *Atlas Minor*. Nova Scotia and Newfoundland are featured in the upper left, New England, covering New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania in the upper right, Virginia and Maryland in the lower left, and Carolina, now North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, with Northern Florida, in the lower right. Noted on the maps are details such as Indian Settlements, English military forts, trading posts, and roads, and along the bottom, text gives a broader description of each of the maps. Each of the four maps were based on individual maps featured in Herman Moll's 1729 'Atlas Minor'.

Condition: Vertical centre crease, not as issued. Two large printer's creases, one in lower left corner of sheet, and one in upper centre. A few areas of discolouration and foxing.

[41261]

£600

16. America

Schreiber, Johann George

Copper engraved with hand colour

verfertigt von Joh. George Schreiber in Leipzig [c. 1749]

166 x 229 mm

A beautifully detailed map of the Americas. The cartographer has depicted California as an island, following a bizarre trend in eighteenth century cartography. The title and publication details are contained in a plinth in the left corner, next to two figures wearing tribal dress. Key at right.

Condition: Some foxing and discolouration to sheet.

[41874]

£350



17. An Accurate Map of North America, Drawn from the best Modern Maps and Charts and regulated by Astron'l Observatns. By Eman. Bowen Geogr. to his Majesty

Bowen, Emanuel

Copper engraved with hand colour

J. Dodsley, London, 1770

155 x 205 mm



19. Partie de L'Amérique Septentrionale Qui Comprend La Nouvelle France ou le Canada

Robert de Vaugondy, Giles and Robert de Vaugondy, Didier

Copper engraved with original hand colour

[Paris c. 1755]

481 x 603 mm

Influential map illustrating the political situation around the Great Lakes and in Canada early in the American Revolutionary War. The map covers the Gulf of St. Lawrence, St. Lawrence River, and surrounding territories including Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, as well as parts of Quebec, Ontario, New York, Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont. The inset details the Great Lakes, or as the map defines them 'Les Lacs du Canada.' The map of the Great Lakes roughly follows French cartographer Nicolas Bellin's 1744 map. However this map does extend significantly westward into the lands of the Sioux and the rivers surrounding the Lake of the Woods - no doubt a response to additional French information gleaned from fur traders in the region. Vaugondy's influence on French cartography was significant and this became the standard template for the mapping of this region for roughly fifty years from its original publication.

The present example is the 4th state of this map, the last to be issued directly by the Vaugondy Family before the map plates were passed on to Charles Delamarche. This map was originally engraved by Catherine Haussard, one of the few female engravers active in Paris during the eighteenth century. Her fine work extends to the large and elaborate decorative cartouche at the lower right containing the title and scale. The cartouche attempts to illustrate some of the flora and fauna common to the Americas, including a beaver in the lower right corner.

Condition: Printed on full sheet, with large margins. Central vertical fold, as issued. Some areas of foxing in margins.

[41936]

£650



20. Insulae Americanae In Oceano Septentrionali. cum Terris adiacentibus.

Blaeu, Willem Janszoon

Copper engraved with hand colour

[Amsterdam, 1647]

380 x 525 mm

From Blaeu's '*Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*'. German text on verso.

A decorative map of the West Indies and the Gulf of Mexico, heavily based on Hessel Gerritsz' 1631 map of the same region. The map illustrates the Caribbean, Florida, the south-east coast of the United States, Central America, and the north coast of South America.

The title is featured in the upper left corner within a cartouche supported by two putti, and surrounded by various animals native to the Americas, including a turtle and an iguana.

Condition: Vertical centre fold as issued. Good impression, although a few areas of light discolouration and foxing.

[41259]

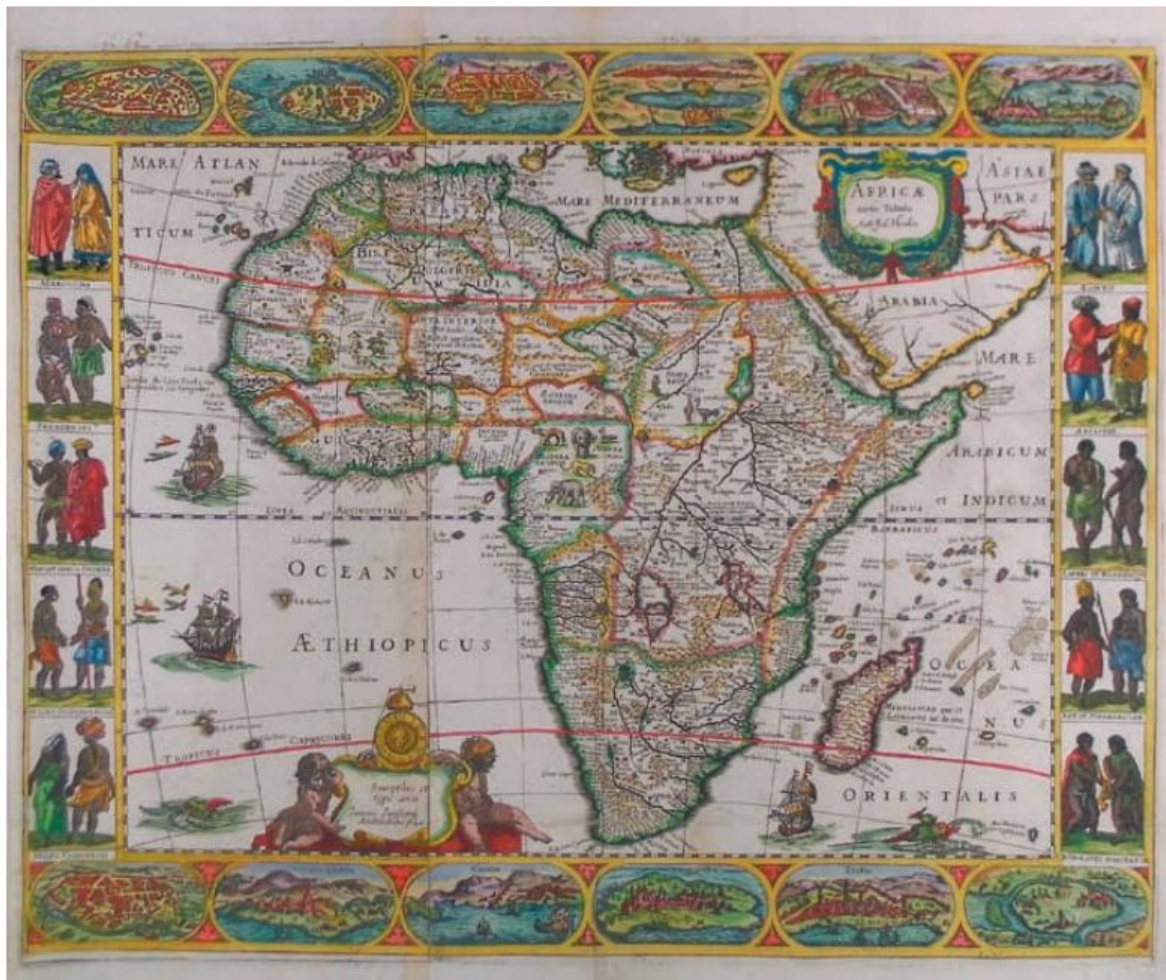
£1,200



AFRICA

PRESBITERI
IOHANNIS, SIVE,
ABISSINORVM
IMPERII
DESCRIPTIO.

Lung montes, hinc Austrum versus Africa veterib. incognita fuit



21. *Africae nova Tabula Auct. Jud. Hondio.*

Hondius, Jodocus and Jansson, Jan
Copper engraved with hand colour
Sumptibus et typis aenei Joannis Janssonij,
Amstelodami 1642 [Amsterdam, 1642]
445 x 552 mm

A beautiful and unrecorded state of a Jansson publication of one of Hondius' famous *carte-a-figures* maps, depicting the continent of Africa. Hondius' *carte-e-figures* maps of the world and the four continents are some of his most desirable.

In the current example, the continent of Africa is shown, with the southernmost sections of Europe visible, as well as the adjoining Arabian peninsula and parts of Asia. The borders of the various empires and nations of mainland Africa, as well as the seacoasts of Madagascar and the islands of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans, are outlined in hand colour, and principal cities are picked out in red. Although largely fictitious, abundant waterways and mountain ranges criss-cross the landmass. Particularly notable are the large lakes Zaire and Zaflan, at the foothills of the Mountains of the Moon.

Numerous African animals populate the interior, including lions and barbary sheep near the Moroccan coast, a very stylised crocodile in West Africa, elephants, a leopard and a hyena in the Congo, and a pair of ostriches and a monkey in Nubia. The reefs and shoals of the Indian ocean are shown as dotted or crossed patches, while numerous sailing ships, flying fish, and sea monsters adorn the seas. The map is further ornamented by a pair of baroque cartouches, one containing the title surrounded by ribbons and garlands of fruit, while the other, containing the publisher's details, is supported by languid cherubs and features a timepiece intended to remind the viewer that life is short and time is always fleeting.

The highly decorative border features vignettes of principal African cities based on Braun and Hogenberg, including Alexandria, Mozambique, Alger (Algiers), Tunis, Tanger (Tangier), Ceuta, Alcair (Cairo), St. Georgius della Mina (Elmina, Ghana), Canaria (Grand Canary), Quiloa (Kilwa Kisiwani, Tanzania), Tzaffin (Safi, Morocco), and Ceffala (Sofala, Mozambique), while pairs of figures represent the costumes of Moroccans, Senegalese, Guinean merchants, Congalese soldiers, Egyptians, Abyssinians, Mozambicans, a Madagascan king, and inhabitants of the Cape of Good Hope.

[cont.]



[cont.] Unusually, the cartography for this map is not based upon the 1606 Hondius wall map of Africa, but rather on the geography of Hondius' competitor, Willem Blaeu, who published a very similar series of *carte-e-figures* maps in 1617. The current example is something of a cartographic mystery. Hondius, for reasons unknown, engraved two almost identical maps of Africa with decorative borders, the first in 1619, and the second in 1623. Each was issued in various different states and remained in use up until the 1650s.

The key difference between the two is the inclusion on the second plate of a large baroque cartouche, featuring a distinctive *memento mori* clock-face of a radiate skull. The cartouche is an almost direct copy of the one appearing on van den Keere's 1614 map of the continent. This particular map is a previously unrecorded state of the second of these plates. Betz lists Jansson imprints of 1623 and 1632, but not, as the case is here, of 1642. The map must predate the final state of the early 1650's, as it still retains the bottom border missing from later printings and retains an engraved publication date in the lower cartouche.

The current example was almost certainly separately published. It is blank on the verso, has been printed over two sheets, and at some point has clearly been bound and folded into a much smaller volume, most likely an extra-illustrated history of the continent, or some form of composite atlas. The heavy re-engraving of the plate, and the fact that the figures and vignettes of various African cities appear in reverse, a product of copying from an earlier printed map rather than from the original copper plate, also suggests a separate and unrecorded 1642 printing.

Unrecorded state of Betz 60, Koeman [8600.1C.1 Africa], Norwich 29.

Condition: Printed over two sheets and joined. Central vertical fold, and horizontal fold above bottom border. Strong dark impression suggesting opening up of original engraving. Three old pen and ink annotations to top, just within plate mark but not encroaching on map.

[42101]

£4,000



22. Africa

Hulsius, Levinus after Ortelius, Abraham
Copper engraved with hand colour
[Joannes Keerbergius. Frankfurt am Main, 1604]
85 x 125 mm

A decorative miniature map of Africa from the 1604 edition of *Auszug auß des Abrahami Ortelij Theatro Orbis*. This work is a copy in miniature of Ortelius' *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*, considered to be the first true modern atlas and originally printed on May 20, 1570, in Antwerp. The African continent has been divided by its rivers, splitting it into three separate islands.

The fantastical kingdom of Prester John is included in the labelling. Prester John was a legendary Christian patriarch and king popular in European chronicles and tradition from the 12th through the 17th century. He was said to rule over a Nestorian (Church of the East) Christian nation lost amid the Muslims and pagans of the Orient.

Condition: Excellent condition. Some ink offsetting in margins, not affecting image.

[42056]

£250



23. Afrique

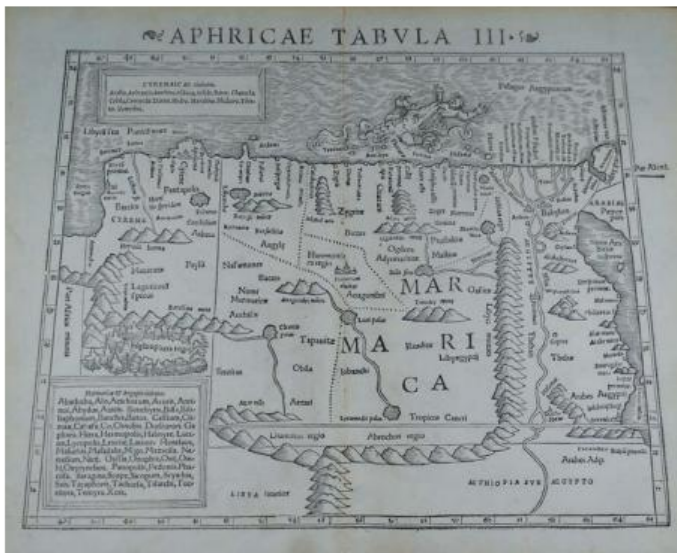
Du Val, Pierre
Copper engraved with hand colour
Par P. Du Val Geogr. du Roy. [A Paris Chez L'Auteur, sur le Quay de l'Orologe, au grand Louis. Avec Privilege pour 20 ans. MDCLXXXII (1682)]
102 x 124 mm

A miniature map of Africa, from Du Val's *La Geographie Universelle*, published by the author in 1682. The different kingdoms and regions of Africa are outlined in hand colour, and labelled in French. To the east of the continent, the Prime Meridian is marked, using the standard French point of reference between the Azores and Canary Islands. The map is further ornamented with a simple border and equatorial line, and a floral box cartouche enclosing the title and inscription.

Condition: Central vertical fold as issued. Printers crease to left margin of sheet. Minor time toning to edges of sheet, not affecting map.

[41735]

£120



24. Aphericae Tabula III

Münster, Sebastian

Woodcut

[Basel, 1552]

255 x 340 mm

A map of North Africa and Egypt, from Munster's 1552 edition of Ptolemy's *Geographia*. The region is rendered in impressive detail, and the map features a large decorative illustration of a sea-monster attacking a man off the coast of Marmarica. To the left, the cities of the Pentapolis are listed, with Cyrene represented as a small city.

Likewise the Nile is rendered with a considerable knowledge of place names, including Thebes, Ptolemais, Arsinoe, Memphis, Babylon (Cairo), Tanis, Bubastis, Pelusium, Canopus, and Alexandria. The space between Cyrenaica and Egypt is less well represented, but still features numerous place names, mountain ranges, and tribal regions. Two box cartouches to the top and bottom left of the map provide Cyrenaic and Egyptian place names of unknown location. The map is presented in a trapezoidal border, and the verso, featuring descriptive text in Latin, has an elaborate border of architectural details, ribbons, cherubs, and a vignette of a supine bishop.

Condition: Central vertical fold as issued. Minor time toning and small tear to top of central fold, not affecting image. Time toning to edges of sheet.

[41449]

£400



25. Nova Aegypti Tabula.

Ogilby, John after Dapper, Olfert

Copper engraved

[London, 1670]

286 x 365 mm

A decorative map of Egypt, with north oriented to the left. The Nile and the Red Sea are prominent features, and the topography of the region is detailed. In the upper left corner, the title is featured within a decorative cartouche, and in the lower right corner, three putti measuring miles.

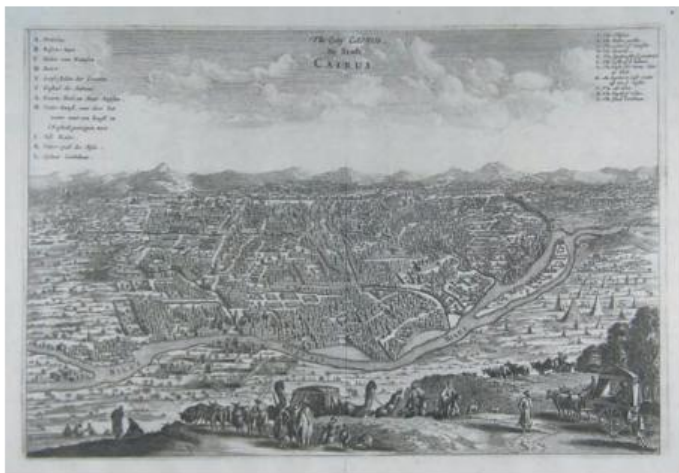
The map was featured in John Ogilby's English edition of Olfert Dapper's *Description of Africa*, an ethnographic book which offered a detailed description of the parts of Africa known to Europeans in the mid-seventeenth century. Despite the work being regarded as one of the most important and detailed seventeenth-century publications on Africa, Dapper himself never actually visited the continent. Instead, he relied on the reports of Jesuit missionaries and Dutch explorers.

The *Description of Africa* was first published in 1668 by Jacob van Meurs in Amsterdam, with a second Dutch edition appearing in 1676. In 1670, a German translation of the publication was issued, and in the same year, an English translation, which is generally attributed to John Ogilby. A French edition was published in 1676, although it was not as true to the original as the other translations.

Condition: Vertical centre fold as issued. A few spots of foxing to sheet, and small tears to edges of sheet.

[41434]

£180



26. The City Cairus. De Stadt Cairus.

Ogilby, John after Dapper, Olfert

Copper engraved

[London, 1670]

230 x 337 mm

A fine bird's-eye view of the ancient city of Cairo, originally featured in Dapper's *Description of Africa*, and heavily based upon the 1549 view of Cairo by Venetian printmaker Matteo Pagano. This striking view of Cairo places the dense city in the centre, surrounded by open landscape.

Set to the right of the city, past the River Nile, are depictions of the Pyramids and the Sphinx. In the immediate foreground, several travellers can be seen upon a hilltop that overlooks the city. With them are various animals, including cattle and camels. Two lettered keys are featured, one in Dutch in the upper left corner, and the other, an English translation in the upper right.

The view was featured in John Ogilby's English edition of Olfert Dapper's *Description of Africa*.

Condition: Vertical centre fold as issued. A few small tears on edges of sheet, and a small puncture hole in upper right margin.

[41432]

£300



27. Fezzæ et Marocchi Regna Africae Celeberrima.

Ogilby, John after Dapper, Olfert

Copper engraved

[London, 1670]

270 x 357 mm

A decorative map of Morocco, originally featured in Dapper's *Description of Africa* and heavily based on Willem Blaeu's map of the same title. North is oriented to the right, with part of Spain featured, and the Strait of Gibraltar. The sea is adorned with various ships, and the title is set within a highly decorative cartouche in the lower left corner.

The map was featured in John Ogilby's English edition of Olfert Dapper's *Description of Africa*.

Condition: Vertical centre fold as issued. Light discolouration to upper left of sheet, and stain to centre of upper margin. Some light creasing to margins.

[41433]

£200

28. *Presbiteri Iohannis, sive, Abissinorum Imperii Descriptio*

Ortelius, Abraham

Copper engraved with hand colour

[Antwerp, 1609]

375 x 438 mm

The celebrated map of the fictional Kingdom of Prester John in Abyssinia, central Africa, designed by Ortelius himself, from a Spanish edition of the famous *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*. The Abyssinian kingdom features numerous cities along the course of the Nile and its tributaries, as well as depictions of two large lakes, Zaire and Zaflan, roughly equating to the positions of present day Lakes Victoria and Tanganyika, and above the so-called Mountains of the Moon.

The neighbouring regions and kingdoms of Persia, the Arabian Peninsula, Egypt, Barbaria, Nubia, and Benin are also depicted. The cities of Mecca, Medina, Jerusalem, Cairo, Alexandria, and Tripoli are picked out in red. The map is very heavily ornamented, with pairs of elephants in Nubia and the west Congo, a large single-sailed warship probably representing an Arab *dhow* off the west African coast, a pair of sea monsters east of Abyssinia and Arabia, a dashed equatorial line, and a pair of strapwork cartouches.

The first of these cartouches, containing the title of the map in Latin, is garlanded with African fruits and a pair of royal masks. The second, containing a lengthy dedication to Prester John's (equally fictitious) son David, is bordered by floral emblems of the kingdom, and David's coat of arms, a crest emblazoned with a Lion holding a Nestorian crucifix.

The verso text in Spanish provides a history of the Kingdom of Prester John, and western attempts to contact this supposed hero of Christianity.

Prester John was a mythical Christian king popular in European chronicles and traditions from the 12th to the 17th century. John was supposedly descended from David, or in some traditions, the Three Magi, and regarded as an important defence against the barbarians, and a potential ally for the Crusades. He was said to rule over a Nestorian Christian nation lost amid the Muslims and pagans of the Orient. Originally believing him to be somewhere in the Middle East, Pope Alexander III sent John a letter in 1177 begging him to help against the Mongols, but his messenger never returned.

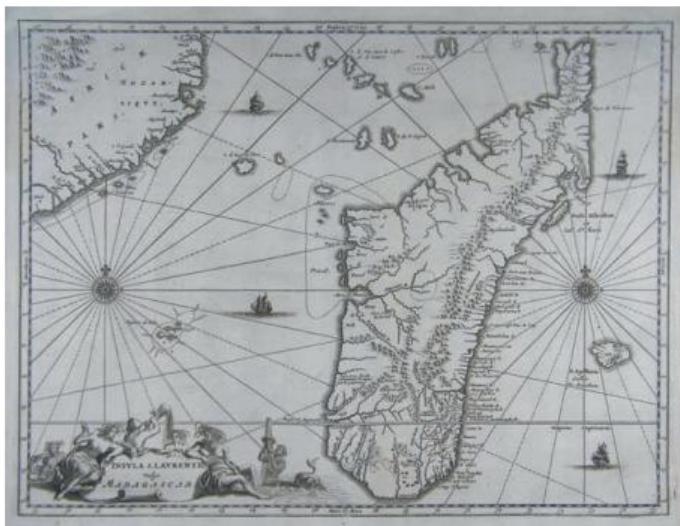
As Polo and other travellers opened the East without finding him, Prester John's kingdom retreated into the unknown. Although Waldseemüller's maps of 1507 place him in India, Fries moved him to Africa in 1522. Eventually Portuguese explorers convinced themselves that they had found him in Ethiopia, where he resides on this map.

Condition: Strong dark impression with full margins. Central vertical fold as issued. Minor discolouration to central fold.

[42095]

£1,200





29. Insula S. Laurentii, vulgo Madagascar

Ogilby, John after Dapper, Olfert

Copper engraved

[London, 1670]

282 x 365 mm

A decorative map of the island of Madagascar, and the coastline of Mozambique, adorned with two compass roses, and four sailing ships. The title is featured in the lower left corner, set within a decorative cartouche, and surrounded by Poseidon and his nymphs.

The map was featured in John Ogilby's English edition of Olfert Dapper's *Description of Africa*.

Condition: Vertical centre fold as issued. Tear to lower right of sheet.

[41436]

£250



30. St. Helena

Ogilby, John after Dapper, Olfert

Copper engraved

[London, 1670]

244 x 311 mm

A plan of St. Helena, oriented with north towards the lower left. In the lower left corner, a numbered key, in Dutch, is set within a highly decorative cartouche. An English translation of the key is present in the upper right corner.

The plan was featured in John Ogilby's English edition of Olfert Dapper's *Description of Africa*.

Condition: Vertical centre fold as issued. Some light creasing and discolouration to margins.

[41421]

£200



31. South Africa

Wyld, James

Steel engraved with original hand colour

By Jas. Wyld. Geographer to the Queen and H.R.H. Prince Albert. Charing Cross East London. And Model of the Earth, Leicester Square. 1854.

512 x 811 mm

An important map of South Africa from James Wyld's *A New General Atlas of Modern Geography*. This important map shows South Africa as it appeared in 1834, during the period of the Great Trek and British expansion onto the Eastern Cape and Natal. The map shows much of western and southern South Africa divided up into districts under British administration, each attractively distinguished by their own colour.

At the time, British hegemony extended as far east as the area around New East London, as far as the Sandy River, while Colesburg was the furthest point inland. Additionally, the map features the brand new British Colony of Natal (proclaimed on May the 4th, 1843), which had recently been annexed from the Afrikaners, but which had not yet been divided into districts.

The regions in the interior, beyond the British districts, were then being contested by the Afrikaners and the indigenous peoples, although innumerable Afrikaans settlements and place names are labelled. This map was made during a very uneasy time, when the British regime sought to contain the Afrikaners' ambitions (but without provoking them to mount open violent resistance), while gradually expanding its control of territory eastwards at the expense of the indigenous Xhosa and Zulu peoples.

The map depicts both British ruled and native areas including the Transvaal Republic, the Orange River Free State, and the realms of the Zulus and Basuto. The Wyld South Africa map editions remain highly significant, showing South Africa's political evolution during the nineteenth century.

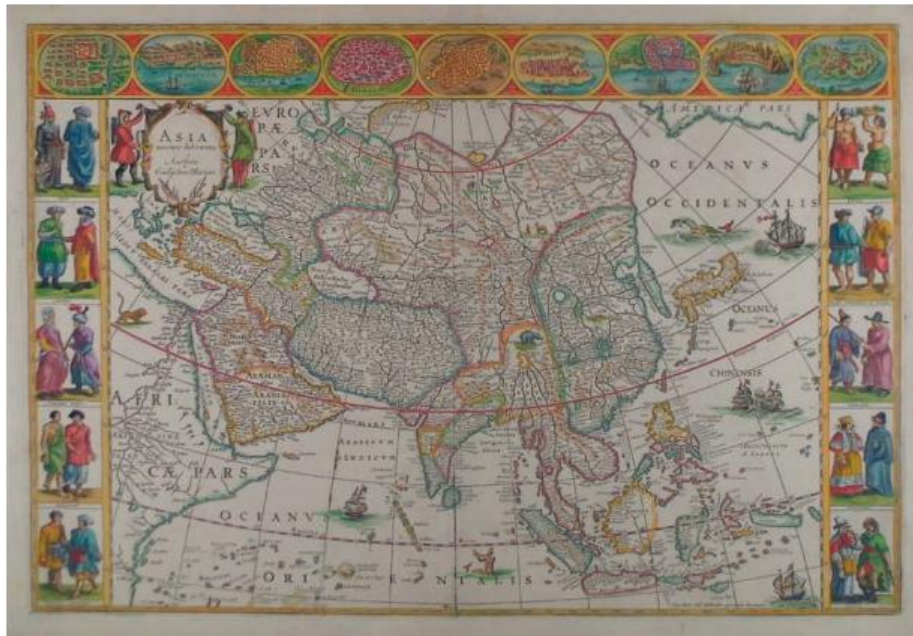
Condition: Centre fold, as issued. Some slight offsetting.

[41858]

£350



ASIA & the MIDDLE EAST



32. Asia Noviter Delineata, Auctore Guiljelmo Blaeuw

Blaeu, Willem Janszoon

Copper engraved with hand colour

Cum Illust. Ord. Hollandiae privilegio decennali.

[Amsterdam, 1630]

408 x 548 mm

A beautiful example of one of Blaeu's famous *carte-a-figures* maps, the current map depicting the continent of Asia. Blaeu's *carte-e-figures* maps of the world and the four continents are some of his most desirable. Reduced versions of the set of five wall maps he published in 1608, each example features a border of vignettes of principal cities, as well as depictions of pairs of figures in the national dress of the kingdoms and races of each continent. This particular example lacks verso texts, suggesting that it was either separately published during the 1620s, or, like the complete atlas held by Stamford in the Rumsey collection, was published in the first printing of Blaeu's *Atlantis Appendix* in 1630.

In the current example, the continent of Asia is shown, with adjoining sections of Africa and Europe, and with the westernmost reaches of North America visible at the top right corner of the map. The borders of the various empires and nations of Asia are outlined in hand colour, and principal cities are picked out in red, as is the path of the Great Wall, separating a slightly truncated China from the lands of Tartaria. On the Tartar side of the wall, a nomad leads a Bactrian camel, and an elephant runs across a river delta to the east of India, roughly equivalent with modern day Bhutan and Bangladesh. A lion fills the desert to the west of the Nile River.

The Arabian peninsula is divided into Arabia Deserta and Arabia Felix, and the Persian empire stretches from the Gulf to the banks of the Ganges.

In the far east, Korea is shown as an island, rather than a peninsula, and Japan retains the horizontal orientation typical of maps of this era, following the surveys of Luis Teixeira, and the map of Ortelius. A number of the islands of the South East Asian archipelago are still unmapped, or only partially depicted, most notably Borneo, Java, and the Celebes. New Guinea is absent, as are any suggestions of the top of Australia, though the island of Ceiram probably represents the northwest Papuan seacoast.

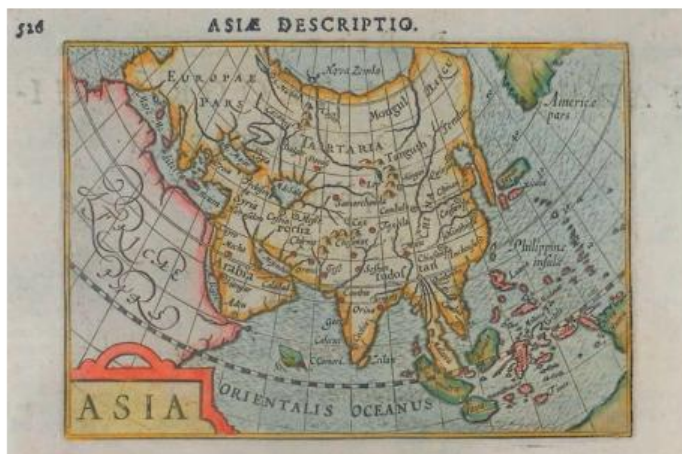
The seas of the Pacific and Indian oceans feature numerous sailing ships and sea monsters, the most notable of which is a horned triton, who blows a horn in the sea between Sumatra and the Maldives.

At the top left corner, the title is enclosed in a baroque cartouche featuring a stag's head, and supported by a pair of northern Asian nomads, possibly Tartars or Bactrians. The highly decorative borders feature vignettes of Candy (Kandy, Sri Lanka), Calcutta (Kolkata), Goa, Damasco (Damascus), Jerusalem, Ormus (Hormuz), Bantam (Banten, near Jakarta), Aden, and Macao (Macau), while pairs of figures represent the costumes of Syrians, Arabs, Armenians and Persians, Indians, Sumatrans, Javanese, Moluccans, Chinese, Moscovites, and Tartars.

Condition: Pressed central vertical fold, as issued. Strong impression with full margins.

[42102]

£3,750



33. Asia

Bertius, Petrus

Copper engraved with hand colour

[Amsterdam, c.1606]

85 x 123 mm

A miniature map of Asia, from Petrus Bertius' *Tabularum geographicarum contractarum*. Principal cities and towns are picked out in red, and borders, mountains, and sea coasts are outlined and washed in hand colour. Unlike many maps of a similar age, Korea is shown correctly as a peninsula rather than an island, though the orientation of nearby Japan is erroneous. In the bottom left, the title is enclosed in a simple strap-work cartouche. In the northern India ocean, just above a striped equatorial line, a sea-monster raises its head from the water. The verso, in Latin, suggests that this was the first map of the fourth book of Bertius' *Tabularum geographicarum contractum*.

The majority of the plates for Petrus Bertius' *Tabularum geographicarum contractarum libri septem* were reduced versions of those published in the Mercator-Hondius *Atlas Minor*. The first edition, published by Cornelis Claes, was published in Amsterdam in 1600, using a suite of miniature maps first published in the *Caert-Thresoor* by Barent Langenes. Over the next fifty years, the Bertius atlas was issued numerous times in Latin, French, and German, its collection of maps continually increasing with new plates, the majority of which were engraved by Bertius' brothers-in-law Hondius and van den Keere. Hondius the Younger's first issue of the Bertius atlas, published in 1616, was an immediate commercial success, and the second edition appeared later the same year.

Condition: Minor time-toning to edges of sheet, not affecting image.

[41737]

£200



34. Map of China Compiled from Original Surveys & Sketches

Wyld, James

Steel engraved with original hand colour

By James Wyld Geographer to the Queen. Charing Cross East London. 1854

610 x 790 mm

Beautifully hand coloured map of China from James Wyld's *A New General Atlas of Modern Geography*. Map depicts all of the Chinese Empire, as it then existed under the rule of the Qing Dynasty. China is shown divided into its traditional provinces, with the empire's northern limits defined by the Great Wall of China. The empire reaches up to the north-east (just beyond the map) to take in Manchuria, the ancestral homeland of the Qing.

In addition to the Great Wall, the map delineates the 'Imperial Canal' (or Grand Canal), the great waterway, 1,115 miles long, completed in the 6th Century AD, which connected the Yangtze River with Beijing. Korea seems to be shown as if it were a part of China. This is due to a British misunderstanding of East Asian politics, as while Korea was a tributary state of China, it was nevertheless still an independent state under the Joseon Dynasty. China's western borders only extend westward to include Sichuan and Shaanxi as the Qing was yet to conquer Xinjiang and Tibet. Taiwan is noted as 'Tai Ouan'. Additionally, the map features notes identifying mines, forests and resources. A table on the right provides information on each province including its size and population. Scale in bottom right corner.

Condition: Printed on two sheets, joined together with original linen tape. Centre fold, as issued.

[41851]

£400



35. *Dai Nihon dochu zukan*

Chisakukan, Shokyoku and Fujitani, Toyushi

Woodblock

[Izumiya Ichibe. c. 1800]

340 x 1425

A rare Japanese woodblock map of the islands of Japan, omitting Hokkaido (formerly known as Ezo or Yesso), with major cities, roads and rivers marked and named, and mountain ranges with relief shown pictorially. The map is orientated with north to the upper right, a format for Japanese maps that continued well into the Meiji era (1868 - 1912).

The surrounding sea is adorned with sailing ships and compass roses, the fact that the ships depicted are sailing ships provides a little assistance in the dating of the map, with later maps of the region including the introduction of steam ships. Printed key to bottom right corner.

UC Berkeley, East Asian Library, J15_2_01.

Condition: Printed on three sheets and laid to linen. Old pressed folds. Colours slightly faded. Rubbing and creases to edges of sheet. Printed lists of messenger fees to the left of the map trimmed off (facsimile included). [42267]

£2,000



36. Carte de la Cote d'Arabie, Mer Rouge, et Golf de Perse. Tirée de la Carte Francoise de l'Océan Oriental. Publié Par Ordre de Mgr le Comte de Maurepas en 1740.

Bellin, Jacques Nicolas

Copper engraved with hand colour

c. 1750

220 x 253 mm

An attractive map of the Arabian peninsular published in Antoine Francois Prevost's (Abbe Prevost) monumental *'l'Histoire Général des Voyages*. The map charts the coast line of Arabia and the banks of the Red Sea and Persian Gulf, with a decorative title cartouche to the bottom left and compass rose to top right below an explanatory key in French. Condition: Excellent clean impression with pressed centre fold as issued.

[42263]

£220



37. Tavola Sesta Dell'Asia / Tavola Settima Dell'Asia

Porro, Girolamo

Copper engraved

[Giovanni Battista Galignani and Giorgio Galignani, Venice. 1598]

125 x 172 mm



The sixth and seventh maps of Asia, from the 1598 Venice printing of Giovanni Antonio Magini's edition of Claudius Ptolemy's *Geographia*.

The recto features Arabia Felix, Carmania, the Persian Gulf, and Red Sea, and the verso, regions of Old Persia, including Hyrcania, Bactria, Sogdiana, and Scythia (modern day Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, and Pakistan), both with accompanying Italian text.

Condition: Worm hole damage to bottom and top of sheet, not affecting printed map.

[42265]

£250



38. Turcici Imperii Descriptio

Porro, Girolamo

[Giovanni Battista Galignani and Giorgio Galignani, Venice. 1598]

127 x 174 mm

A map of the Turkish Empire, centring on the Arabian Peninsula, from the 1598 Italian printing of Giovanni Antonio Magini's edition of Claudius Ptolemy's *Geographia*.

The map charts the extent of the empire from Northern Africa and the eastern end of the Mediterranean across Turkey, the Holy Land and Arabia. Interestingly the Caspian Sea has been strangely charted, replicating the map produced by Ortelius of the same region.

Condition: Good clean impression on full sheet with Italian text below and on verso.

[42264]

£300



39. Imperium Turcicum in Europa, Asia et Africa : regiones, proprias, tributarias, clientelares sicut et omnes ejusdem Beglibegatus seu præfecturas generales exhibens

Homann, Johann Baptist

Copper engraved with hand colour

Tabula ex novissimis Relationibus ad mentem de I. Islii, inprimis vero celeberrimi Geographi. Dni I. M. Hasii. Prof vitemb delineata. A. 1737 [Nuremberg]
500 x 593 mm

A decorative and detailed map of the Arabian peninsular, depicting Turkish rule in the area from Northern Africa and Southern Europe to Arabia, including Greece, Turkey, the Holy Land and Persia. Title at bottom left inside stone slab and surrounded by figures of the eastern and western worlds.

Condition: Creasing and some discolouration in margins, pressed centre fold as issued.

[41910]

£600



40. Turcicum Imperium

Mercator, Gerard and Hondius, Jodocus

Copper engraved with hand colour

[Amsterdam, c.1620]

147 x 184 mm

A decorative miniature map of the Turkish Ottoman Empire, from a Latin edition of the Mercator-Hondius *Atlas Minor*.

The extent of the Empire, covering the North African coast, Egypt, the Levant, parts of the Arabian peninsula, Turkey, Armenia, the Black-Sea, Greece, Cyprus, and the Aegean islands, is outlined in yellow. The rest of the map is also ornamented in beautiful hand colour, with principal cities picked out in red. At the bottom left corner, a strapwork cartouche encloses the title and a scale in German miles.

Condition: Excellent dark impression. Minor time-toning to margins, not affecting plate or map. Small waterstain to top margin, not affecting plate or map.
[42081]

£400



41. *Situs Terræ Promissionis. S.S. Bibliorum intelligentiam exacte aperiens per Chr. Adrichom.*

Hondius, Henricus

Copper engraved with hand colour

Amstelodami, Sumptibus Henrici Hondius. Sculpserunt
Everardus Sim. Hamersveldt et Salomon Rogeri.

[c.1630]

370 x 494 mm

A highly decorative map of the 'Promised Land,' depicting the Levantine coast and parts of modern-day Egypt, Israel, Palestine, and Jordan, from the Hondius *Atlas*. The map is oriented with East to top. The holy land is divided into the lands of the biblical tribes, the borders of which are outlined in hand colour.

The map combines contemporary seventeenth century geographical knowledge with biblical geography. The path of the Israelites in the Exodus is depicted, as well as various events like the destruction of Pharaoh's army in the Red Sea, and various conflicts, like those between the Jews and Gentiles, are shown as vignettes of clashing armies. The debauched cities of Sodom

and Gemorrah are depicted as flaming ruins in the Dead Sea, and a ship and sea creature off the coast of Palestine likely represents the beginning of the story of Jonah and the Whale.

The top of the plate is decorated with an elaborate garland of ribbons, flowers, and fruit, which sits above a pair of cherubs carrying a banner with a description of the Holy Land as a place of 'figs and pomegranates, olive oil and honey.'

In the bottom left corner of the map, Moses and Aaron are depicted, the former carrying the tablet of the Ten Commandments. Opposite them, in the right corner, a strapwork cartouche encloses a scale in miles.

Condition: Central vertical fold as issued. Creasing and tear repairs to central fold. German text on verso.
[41751]

£800



42. Palaestrinae Sive Totius Terrae Promissionis Nova Descriptio Auctore Tilemanno Stella Sigenensi

Ortelius, Abraham

Copper engraved with hand colour

[1601 Parergon]

340 x 450 mm

A map of the biblical 'Promised Land,' depicting the ancient coastal regions of Egypt, Arabia, Judea, and Syria from the *Parergon* (Supplement) of Ortelius' famous *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*.

The various kingdoms are outlined and washed in hand colour, with principal cities and towns picked out in red. The Mediterranean features three sailing ships, and unusual historical features of each kingdom are depicted, including the Tomb of Pompey on the coast north of Pelusium and the tomb of Mary in the Wilderness of Zin.

The path taken by the Jews in their exodus is also marked, beginning in the Egyptian city of Pi-Ramesses, crossing the Red Sea, and winding through the Arabian desert before reaching Judea.

The map is embellished with two large decorative strap cartouches, one containing the title and a scale in miles, the other featuring a passage in Latin from Deuteronomy, promising the People of God a land rich in rivers, springs, and fields, where bread, honey, and all manner of fruits are produced in abundance.

Latin text on verso.

Condition: Central vertical fold as issued. Minor time toning and small tears to margins, not affecting plate.
[40831]

£975



43. Damascus, Urbs Nobilissima ad Libanum Montem, Totius Syria Metropolis

Georg Braun and Frans Hogenberg
Copper engraving

c. 1575

Image 315 x 352 mm, Plate 319 x 354 mm, Sheet 401 x 541 mm

An aerial view of the city of Damascus set against a background of mountains from volume two of Georg Braun and Frans Hogenberg's *Civitates Orbis Terrarum*. The ancient city is shown inside its defensive walls, with the Umayyaden mosques in the centre. The fine buildings, mosques, ruins and gardens are plotted alongside Arab figures, camels and palm trees in the foreground. Labelling in Latin of notable areas and buildings. Of particular interest are the locations affiliated with the life of Christ. Title in a cartouche. French letterpress on verso.

Condition: Central vertical fold, as issued. Creasing in margins, two small patches of thinning to bottom of sheet.

[41924]

£450



44. Asiae XII Tab [Taprobana]

Mercator, Gerard

Copper engraved with hand colour
[1618]

347 x 358 mm

A finely engraved, decorative map of Sri Lanka, here known as Taprobana, based on Ptolemy's ancient map of the region. Although Ptolemy's account of the world's geography was the most advanced of his time, he drew on the accounts of travellers and sailors, often resulting in inaccurate information. This particular map depicts the island of Sri Lanka with the typical misconceptions of Ptolemy's period, with the overly large island being situated on the equator, and featuring a vertical divide of mountains. The northeast corner of the map incorrectly features a small part of India.

The map is adorned with two large sea monsters, and an oriental ship. In the lower right corner, an elaborate title cartouche is featured, which is surmounted by a mapmaker, and identifies the location of the island.

Originally issued in Mercator's 1595 edition of *Geographia*, this particular example was featured in Petrus Bertius' *Theatrum Geographiae Veteris*.

Condition: Vertical centre fold as issued. A few areas of discolouration to margins, and a few spots of foxing to map, but otherwise, a good impression.

[41440]

£350



45. Ceilan Insula

Mercator, Gerard and Hondius, Jodocus

Copper engraved with hand colour

[Amsterdam, c.1620]

144 x 182 mm

A decorative miniature map of the island of Sri Lanka, formerly Ceylon or Taprobana, from a Latin edition of the Mercator-Hondius *Atlas Minor*. The map is oriented with East to top, and ornamented in beautiful hand colour. Mountain ranges and forests are illustrated, and principal cities, towns, and forts are picked out in red. The royal seats of each region are illustrated with miniature crowns. The map is further ornamented with a pair of strapwork cartouches, enclosing the title in Latin, and a scale in German miles.

Condition: Excellent dark impression. Minor time-toning to margins, not affecting plate or map.

[42083]

£280



AUSTRALASIA



46. Australien (Südland) auch Polynesien oder Inselwelt, insgemein der Fufte Welttheil genannt. Nach den neuesten und bewährtesten Hulfsmitteln entworfen.

Walch, Johann

Copper engraved with hand colour

Augsburg, bey Johannes Walch, 1802.

473 x 592 mm

A first state printing of Walch's German map of Australasia, South East Asia, the western coast of China, Japan and Korea, and the Pacific, showing the paths of various voyages of exploration and discovery. The map is very detailed, particularly in regard to the smaller islands of the Pacific and Polynesia, though parts of the southern coasts of Australia and New Guinea are still relatively vague in their geography.

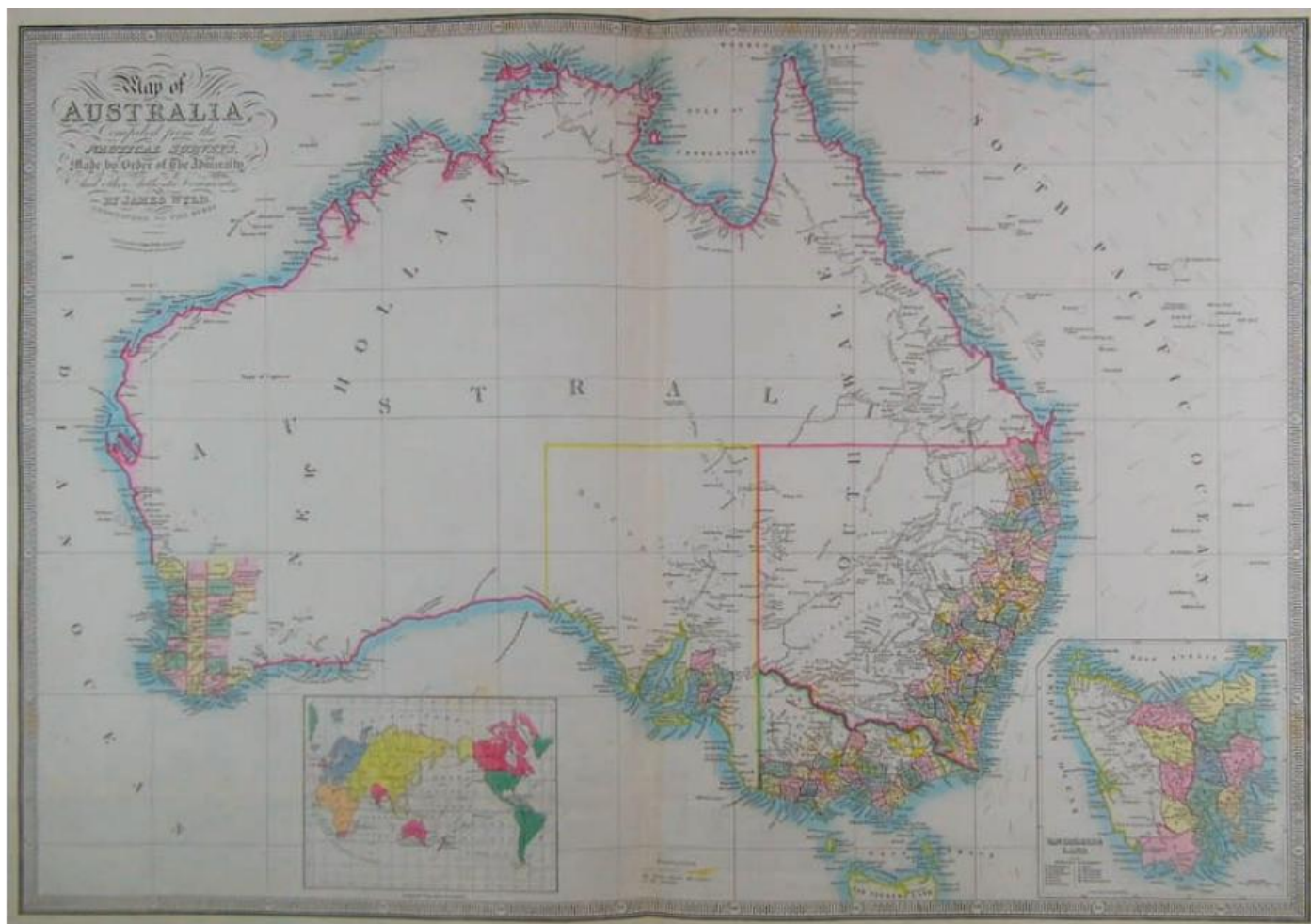
Numerous towns and cities in Australia and New Zealand are plotted, and among the many voyages are those of Cook, Magellan, Tasman, Captain Marshall, Byron, Wallis, and Bougainville.

The map is ornamented in full hand colour, and features a simple oval cartouche in the top right corner. Walch's map proved popular, and was revised and reissued in 1820, 1824, and 1826.

Condition: Pressed central vertical fold, as issued. Minor tear repairs and creasing to central fold. Two small professionally repaired tears to bottom right of map just below the islands of French Polynesia and surface lightly rubbed above New Guinea.

[42272]

£750



47. Map of Australia Compiled from the Nautical Surveys Made by Order of the Admiralty and Other Authentic Documents.

Wyld, James

Steel engraved with original hand colour
London. Published by James Wyld, Charing Cross,
East, & Model of the Earth, Leicester Square. 1854.
555 x 795 mm

Fascinating and attractive map of Australia from James Wyld's *A New General Atlas of Modern Geography*. The map captures Australia during an especially interesting period, when European settlement was confined to the extreme western and eastern ends of the country and exploration expeditions were just starting to penetrate the vast interior regions. Most of Australia is shown to not only be completely empty of European settlement, but is entirely unknown.

While the coasts had all been charted by Sir Matthew Flinders and his successors early in the century, the interior was an almost complete enigma. South Australia is delineated, the colony having been founded in 1834, although it was extremely thinly populated. Adelaide is not shown as it was only founded on December 28, 1836.

What is today Victoria is only very thinly populated and Melbourne is not labelled as it was then an insignificant settlement, founded only in 1835. The region would not take off until the discovery of gold in 1851. Tasmania is still known as 'Van Diemen's Land' (as it would be until 1856), and features Launceston, founded in 1806.

Virtually all of eastern Australia is shown to be part of a huge New South Wales. The most significant areas of settlement on the entire map are the nineteen Counties of New South Wales (each distinguished by their own colour) surrounding the Sydney region.

Condition: Centre fold, as issued.

[41852]

£500



48. To the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies this Chart of New Zealand from Original Surveys is Respectfully Dedicated by His Very Obedient Servant James Wyld

Wyld, James

Steel engraved with original hand colour

London. Published Febr. 19. 1854 by James Wyld, Geographer to the Queen Charing Cross East. 1854. 760 x 539 mm

A detailed, large-scale map of New Zealand from James Wyld's *A New General Atlas of Modern Geography*. The map has been based on Lieutenant Thomas McDonnell's chart, first published in 1834. The map includes seven inserts of various regions of New Zealand- *Plan of the Entrance to Port Manouako*; *Plan of Victoria Bay of Islands New Zealand*; *Port Nicholson*; *Oyerri or Pelorus River*; *Plan of Dusky Bay*; *Plan of Southern Port, Stewarts Island*; *Plan of the Bar and Part of the Hokianga River*.

This fascinating map remains one of the most important and influential early maps of New Zealand. A review of an earlier edition in the June 20th 1840 issue of the *New Zealand Journal* describes it as: "... the best general map of New Zealand extant."

Between 1834 and 1870, the map was issued in at least twenty seven different states, showing the evolution of New Zealand's early exploration and settlement. As the nineteenth century progressed, subsequent editions of this map gained more detail, illustrating the vast changes between 1834 and 1860.

Condition: Centre fold, as issued.

[41855]

£500



	15	B	20	C	25	D	30	E	35	F	40	G	45	H				
	P	a	Racine	A	d	Candé	I	de	Colchide	NO	bc	Dirachium	GH	c	Galatie	LM	cd	Hippophag.
pol	IE	d	Raron	I	e	Carax	M	d	Cologne	D	ab	Dubriz	BC	ab	Gaule	C	b	Hipomme
nie							AB	de	Concordia	F	b	E			Gades	A	de	Hongrie
ni							E	de	Constantinople	E	c	Eblana	A	a	Germanie	E	ab	Hispalis
te							B	d	Cordoue	AB	d	Eboracum	B	a	Gergouie	CD	bc	I
e							R	e	Corinthe	HI	d	Edele	O	d	Creta	IK	d	Iazyges
lon							M	cd	Corse Isle	E	c	Egabane	PQ	ed	Goths	H	a	Ibestan
zen							M	cd	Crete Isle	I	de	Egypte	L	e	Grece	H	d	Icius
							AB	d	Crimee	L	ab	Eliberia	B	d	H			Iconie
ne							D	e	Cyreniens	I	e	Ephese	K	cd	Heliopolis	L	e	Ierusalem
nium							C	c	Cayr Kassi	NO	a	Epidaure	G	bc	Helveti	DE	bc	Ircanie

EUROPE



49. Europa recens descripta a Guilielmo Blaeuw

Blaeu, Willem Janszoon

Copper engraved with hand colour

Cautum est Illustr. DD. Ordinum Hollandiae et

Westfrisiae privilegio ne quis Tabulas istas quatuor

Orbis terrae partium citra voluntatem Auctoris

imitetur, sub poena in Diplomate expressa.

[Amsterdam, 1630]

405 x 545 mm

A beautiful example of one of Blaeu's famous *carte-a-figures* maps, the current map depicting the continent of Europe. Blaeu's *carte-e-figures* maps of the world and the four continents are some of his most desirable. Reduced versions of the set of five wall maps he published in 1608, each example features a border of vignettes of principal cities, as well as depictions of pairs of figures in the national dress of the kingdoms and races of each continent. This particular example lacks verso texts, suggesting that it was either separately published during the 1620s, or, like the complete atlas held by Stamford in the Rumsey collection, was published in the first printing of Blaeu's *Atlantis Appendix* in 1630.

In the current example, the continent of Europe is shown, with adjoining sections of Africa and Asia. The borders of the various empires and nations of Europe are outlined in hand colour, and Rome, London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and the Russian city of Lampas on the White Sea are picked out in red.

In the northernmost reaches of Russia, a trio of bears are depicted at play, while in the deserts of North Africa, a pair of lions rush at each other.

The Mediterranean and Atlantic Ocean feature numerous sailing ships and sea monsters, the most notable of which is a large triton astride a dolphin, crowned and holding a trident aloft off the coast of Portugal. At the top left corner, the title is enclosed in a baroque mantled cartouche adorned with florals and the winged heads of cherubs.

The highly decorative borders feature vignettes of Amsterdam, Praga (Prague), Constantinopolis (Istanbul), Venetia (Venice), Roma (Rome), Paris, London, Toledo, and Lisboa (Lisbon), while pairs of figures represent the costumes of the English, French, Belgians, Castilian Spanish, Venetians, Germans, Hungarians, Bohemians, Polish, and Ottoman Greeks.

Condition: Pressed central vertical fold, as issued.

Strong impression with full margins. Small professionally repaired wormhole above sailing ship in the Atlantic Ocean.

[42103]

£3,500



50. Europa

Hulsius, Levinus after Ortelius, Abraham
Copper engraved with hand colour
[Joannes Keerbergius. Frankfurt am Main, 1604]
85 x 125 mm

A decorative miniature map of Europe from the 1604 edition of *Auszug auß des Abrahami Ortelij Theatro Orbis*. This work is a copy in miniature of Ortelius' *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*, considered to be the first true modern atlas and originally printed on May 20, 1570, in Antwerp. The map is hand-coloured, with an ornamental title cartouche and Latin place names.

Condition: Excellent condition with strong hand-colouring.

[42054]

£225



51. Europam, sive Celticam Veterem. Sic describere conabar Abrahamus Ortelius.

Jansson, Jan
Copper engraved with hand colour
Evert Sijmons z. Hamers veldt Sculpsit. [c.1650]
352 x 468 mm

A map of ancient Celtic Europe, originally engraved for the *Parergon* (Supplement) of Ortelius' famous *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*, but extensively reworked by Evert Hamersveldt for the Ancient World volume of Jansson's monumental *Atlas Major*. The map depicts the European continent with particular reference to the various ancient Celtic peoples that dominated Europe before the spread of the Roman empire. The Celtic heartland centres upon the monumental Hercynian forest, a dense and ancient forest that stretches from the Rhine frontier in the West to the Rhipaeian mountains in the far north east. The tribes north of this monumental forest, occupying modern day Scandinavia, the Baltic, and western Russia were larger unknown to the classical authors. To the South of the forest, the Celtic peoples of Eastern Europe, Germany, Belgium, France, and Spain are depicted. The limits of the three continents of Europe, Asia, and Africa are outlined in hand colour, and the numerous cities of the ancient world are picked out in red. Various Germanic, Scythian, Scandinavian, and Sarmatian tribes are also listed on their tribal lands. The verso features a lengthy explanation of ancient Europe in French.

Condition: Central vertical fold as issued. Minor staining and discolouration to central fold. Tear repairs to bottom of central fold and top margin of sheet. Old adhesive staining to edges of sheet, not affecting image.

[41597]

£900



52. Carte Historique, Cronologique, et Geographique de l'Empire Romain, ou l'on fait Observer... Chatelain, Henri Abraham
Copper engraved
Avec privilege [Amsterdam, 1719]
342 x 446 mm

A highly detailed map of the Mediterranean under the Roman Empire, engraved and published by Chatelain for the *Atlas Historique*. Europe, the Near East, and North Africa are all depicted, divided into Roman provinces, Celtic tribal regions, Greek and Hellenistic city states and kingdoms, and non Roman client kingdoms or enemy territories, all of which appear under their French titles. Principal cities and towns are also shown, along with battle sites, river systems, forests, and mountain ranges. The map shows the origins of various ancient peoples, including the Goths, Vandals, Dacians, Sarmatians, Alains, Massagetes, Scythians, Moors, Saracens, and even the mythical Amazons. Important battles for control of territory are noted, such as the conquest of Sicily, Spain, and North Africa during the Punic Wars against Carthage, while the principal events of the Civil War between Pompey and Caesar are shown as a dashed line, leading from Caesar's crossing of the Rubicon to the Battle of Pharsalus and finally to a pictorial depiction of Pompey's assassination off the coasts of Egypt. Below the map is a full alphabetised key to all of the locations shown, while above, separate boxes provide notes on the structure of Rome's government and military in the *cursus honorum*, a list of the chronology of Rome's early kings, from Faunus to Tarquinius Superbus, a table of important figures of the Republic from Brutus to Augustus, and lists of Roman philosophers, orators, historians, geographers, jurors, and poets.

[42270]

£375



53. Romani Imperii Imago

Domenico de' Rossi after Giacomo Lauro

Copper engraved

Cura, Sumptibus, ac Typis Dominici de Rubeis,

Io: Iacobi ...Romæ, Anno MDCXCIX cum Privilo.

Summi Pontis. et Lica. Super. [1699]

178 x 234

A map of the Roman Empire, Plate 6 from Rossi's *Romanae Magnitudinis Monumenta*. The map depicts the extent of Roman control in the Mediterranean, with the various provinces and client kingdoms clearly labelled with their Latin titles. A secondary title cartouche at bottom of the map explains that the Empire stretched from the Atlantic Ocean in the West to the Tigris river in the East, and from the Atlas Mountains in the South to the frontiers of the Rhine and Danube in the North. Beyond these limits, the map is largely blank. Central Asia is labelled only as 'Media' and 'Parthia,' north of the Danube is all the territory of the Getae, and Scandinavia is not pictured. The map also retains the ancient Roman naming conventions for Albania, equating it with the region to the West of the Caspian Sea (modern Azerbaijan), rather than with the modern country of the same name. The map is further embellished with a pair of roundels, featuring busts of Romulus, father of the Roman people, and Roma, the personified goddess of the Roman city. Below the map, a lengthy note in Latin describes the growth of the Roman empire through various wars of conquest and diplomacy. Lauro's map is based closely on the famous map of the same name by Abraham Ortelius, published in the *Parergon* (Supplement) of his *Theatrum*. The cartography is almost identical, and Lauro has retained Ortelius' roundels, though the reduced size of this later version necessitated the omission of Ortelius' large and decorative genealogical table.

[41604]

£300



54. Aeneae Troiani Navigatio ad Virgilij sex priores Aeneidos

Jansson, Jan

Copper engraved with hand colour

Amstelodami, Sumptibus Ioannis Ianſonii. [c.1650]

396 x 490 mm

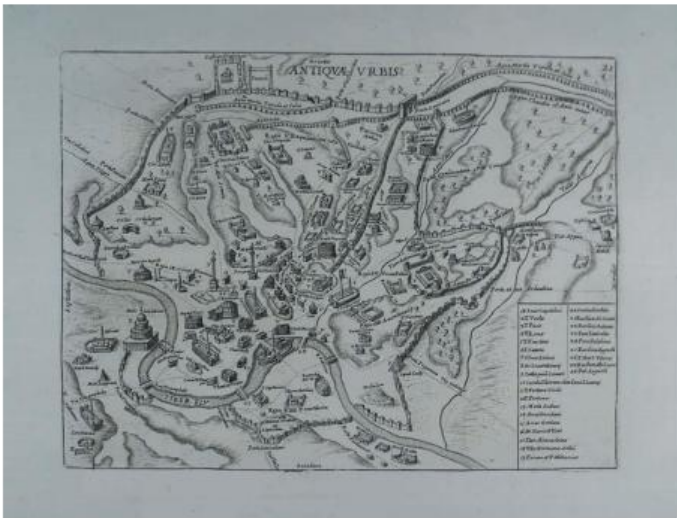
A map of the wanderings of Aeneas, the Trojan hero and ancestor of the Roman people, originally engraved for the *Parergon* (Supplement) of Ortelius' famous *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*, but extensively reworked by Jansson for the Ancient World volume of his monumental *Atlas Major*. The map depicts the journeys of Aeneas and his band of Trojan exiles across the Eastern Mediterranean. The map is heavily annotated with information and verses gleaned from Virgil's *Aeneid*, listing many of the locations mentioned in the text, as well as the various tribes, peoples, and nations of the Greek, Trojan, North African, and Latin worlds. Principal cities and towns are picked out in red, and many of them are provided

of Messina, and the rocks of the Sirens off the coast of Naples. In the top right corner, an inset map in a baroque cartouche depicts the similar journey undertaken by the Greek hero Odysseus, Roman Ulysses, in Homer's *Odyssey*, again based on an earlier map by Ortelius. The map is also embellished by two decorative baroque cartouches, one enclosing the title, the other featuring a passage from *Aeneid* 1, describing Aeneas' journey with his ancestral gods, and the seven ships remaining to him after his tumultuous voyage.

Condition: Central vertical fold as issued. Two vertical pressed creases to either side of fold. Minor foxing to sheet. Otherwise, a strong impression with full margins.

[41497]

£450



55. Antiquæ Urbis

Domenico de' Rossi after Giacomo Lauro
Copper engraved
Cura, Sumptibus, ac Typis Dominici de Rubeis,
Io: Iacobi hæredis ad Templum Sæ. Mariæ de Pace.
Romæ, Anno MDCXCIX cum Privilo. Summi Pontis.
et Lica. Super. [1699]
178 x 233

A map of the ancient city of Rome, Plate 21 from Rossi's *Romanae Magnitudinis Monumenta*. The map depicts the city as it appeared at the height of the Roman Empire. The map shows the extent of the 3rd century AD Aurelian Walls, the city within divided and labelled into its 14 *Regiones*. The map also depicts in vignette form all of the prominent public buildings of the Roman era, including temples, theatres, amphitheatres, circuses, triumphal arches, columns, and burial monuments, as well as significant private edifices such as the various imperial palaces and the villas of prominent Romans. The Roman road system, the aqueducts, and Rome's hills are also labelled and illustrated. In the bottom right corner of the map, a simple boxed key provides details for 28 of the most significant of the city's structures. The map originally appeared in a collection of architectural and archaeological views of Roman buildings, and so acted as a de facto key for the publication itself, positioning each of the individual views within the layout of the city.

Condition: Encircled fleur-de-lis watermark. Clean, crisp impression with full margins.

[41605]

£300



56. Claudi et Traiani Imppp. Admirab.um Portuum Ostien. Sciogri.a

Domenico de' Rossi after Giacomo Lauro
Copper engraved
Cura, Sumptibus, ac Typis Dominici de Rubeis,
Io: Iacobi hæredis ad Templum Sæ. Mariæ de Pace.
Romæ, Anno MDCXCIX cum Privilo. Summi Pontis.
et Lica. Super. [1699]
178 x 233

A plan of the ancient Roman harbour of Portus, Plate 134 from Rossi's *Romanae Magnitudinis Monumenta*. The plan shows a birds-eye view of the harbour from the North, in a style which is clearly modelled upon representations of the port on Roman imperial coinage. The distinctive harbour walls and lighthouse can be seen to the right, behind a colossal statue, likely a heroic representation of the emperor Trajan. The space enclosed by the harbour's walls, the original section of the Claudian building program, is filled with ships. To the left of this, the hexagonal extension built by Trajan can be seen. The arx (citadel) and temple of Portunus are also depicted and labelled, along with the Portus aqueduct and the branch of the Tiber that connected the port with the river. Below the image, a lengthy description in Latin contains a history of Portus, as well as the nearby earlier harbour of Ostia.

Condition: Clean, crisp impression with full margins.
[41606]

£200



57. Topographia Puteolorum

Domenico de' Rossi after Giacomo Lauro
Copper engraved
Cura, Sumptibus, ac Typis Dominici de Rubeis,
Io: Iacobi hæredis ad Templum Sæ. Mariæ de Pace.
Romæ, Anno MDCXCIX cum Privilo. Summi Pontis.
et Lica. Super. [1699]
180 x 235

A map of the Roman-era coastline of Puteoli, modern day Pozzuoli on the Bay of Naples, Plate 134 from Rossi's *Romanae Magnitudinis Monumenta*. The plan shows a birds-eye view of the coastline surrounding the Bay of Puteoli, stretching from Cape Misenum in the north to the seaside town of Pausilipus (modern Posillipo) in the south. During the late Republic, the area became a popular destination for wealthy Romans during the hot and malarial summer, and by the Julio-Claudian period had become a hedonistic playground for the Imperial family and the Roman elite. The map features vignettes of some of the most significant buildings in the region, including the Villas of Cicero, Lucullus, Pompey, Agrippina, and Marius, as well as the sepulchre of Virgil, the spa-town of Baiae, the temples of Cumae and Lake Avernus, and the Augustan military harbour of Misenum. The Roman road systems are also depicted, as well as the sulphurous and volcanic Phlegraean Fields. Below the map, a lengthy key in Latin identifies twenty of the region's most significant monuments, buildings, and topographical features.

Condition: Encircled fleur-de-lis watermark. Clean, crisp impression with full margins.

[41607]

£200



58. Sicilia

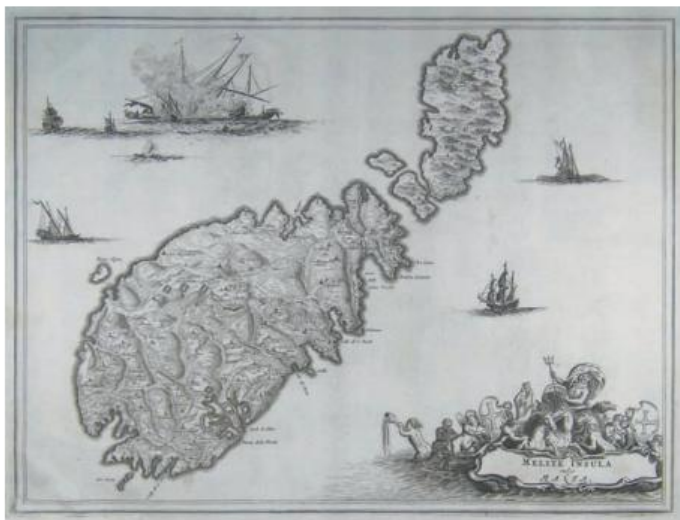
Mercator, Gerard and Hondius, Jodocus
Copper engraved with hand colour
[Amsterdam, c.1620]
145 x 186 mm

A decorative miniature map of the island of Sicily, from a Latin edition of the Mercator-Hondius *Atlas Minor*. The island's coasts, as well as forests, mountain ranges, and the volcanic peak of Mt Etna, are outlined in hand colour. Principal cities are picked out in red. The map is further ornamented with a strapwork cartouche, upon which two large birds perch, enclosing the title in Latin, and a smaller box cartouche with a scale in Italian miles. On the verso, text in Latin discusses the history of the island and provides notes on important cities and centres.

Condition: Excellent dark impression. Minor time-toning to margins, not affecting plate or map. Printer's creases to right margin, not affecting plate.

[42085]

£375



59. Melite Insula vulgo Masia

Ogilby, John after Dapper, Olfert

Copper engraved

[London, 1670]

280 x 367 mm

A decorative map of Malta and Gozo, with fine detail of the island's topography, settlements, and fortifications. The title, which is featured in a cartouche, is surmounted by Neptune and various other figures, those of which support two crosses of the Knights of Malta.

The map was featured in John Ogilby's English edition of Olfert Dapper's 'Description of Africa'.

Condition: Vertical centre fold as issued. Creasing to lower left corner of sheet, and some discolouration to margins.

[41413]

£600



60. Valetta Civitas Nova Maltæ Olim Millitæ

Ogilby, John after Dapper, Olfert

Copper engraved

[London, 1670]

284 x 367 mm

A finely engraved birds-eye view of Valletta, the capital city of Malta. To the left, the cities of Senglea and Vittoriosa, as well as Fort Ricasoli, are depicted. In the upper left corner, the French coat of arms is featured, highlighting France's colonisation of the region. A numbered key in the upper right corner, set within a decorative cartouche, details 46 key sites within the city.

The map was featured in John Ogilby's English edition of Olfert Dapper's 'Description of Africa'.

Condition: Vertical centre fold as issued. Creasing to lower left corner of sheet, and a tear to upper margin, not affecting printed area.

[41409]

£575



61. Grætia Nuova Tavola

Ruscelli, Girolamo

Copper engraved

[Venice, 1574]

188 x 262 mm

A map of Greece, with adjoining parts of Italy and Turkey, from Ruscelli's *La Geografia di Claudio Tolomeo Alessandrino*, one of a number of sixteenth century editions of Ptolemy's *Geographia*. The map is annotated with Italian place names, and the verso features a description of Greece in Italian.

Ruscelli's Ptolemaic atlas was in essence an expanded edition of Gastaldi's *Atlas* of 1548, the most comprehensive atlas produced between Martin Waldseemüller's *Geographiae* of 1513, and the Abraham Ortelius *Theatrum* of 1570. Ruscelli and Gastaldi's maps were beautifully engraved on copper, marking a turning point in the history of cartography. From that point forward, the majority of cartographic works used this medium. As it was a harder material than wood, it gave the engraver the ability to render far more detail and also facilitated the printing of more numerous copies from a single plate. Gastaldi sought the most up-to-date geographical information available, making the modern maps in Ruscelli's *Geographia* among the best modern maps of the period.

Condition: Central vertical fold as issued. Minor creases to corners of sheet. Minor surface abrasion to sheet.

[41599]

£200



62. Tabula Europae X

Ruscelli, Girolamo

Copper engraved

[Venice, 1574]

188 x 262 mm

A map of ancient Greece, from Ruscelli's *La Geografia di Claudio Tolomeo Alessandrino*, one of a number of sixteenth century editions of Ptolemy's *Geographia*. The map is annotated with Latin place names, and the verso features an Italian description of the principal cities of Greece by region.

Condition: Strong, crisp impression. Central vertical fold as issued. Minor staining and small tear repair to central fold.

[41603]

£200



63. Candia Insula. Archipelagi Insularum Aliquot Descrip.

Ortelius, Abraham

Copper engraved with hand colour

[Antwerp, 1588]

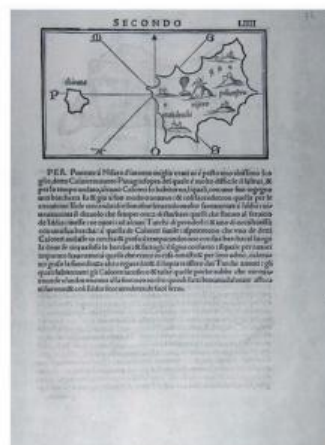
358 x 505 mm

A map of Crete, with boxed maps of ten Greek islands below, from the 1588 Spanish edition of the famous *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*. Crete, at the time this map was made, was under the control of the Venetian republic, and named Candia, after its principal city, modern day Heraklion. Candia, as well as a number of other important cities and towns are picked out in red, while the island's coasts and mountain ranges are also washed in hand colour. A strapwork cartouche in the bottom right corner of the map encloses a scale in Italic miles. Below, ten boxed maps depict various islands of the Greek archipelago with their Italian titles: Metellino (Lesbos), Cerigo (Kithira), Scarpanto (Karpathos), Nicsia (Naxos), Santorini (Thira), Milo (Milos), Stalimene (Lemnos), Negroponte (Euboea), Rodus (Rhodes), and Scio (Chios). Spanish text on verso.

Condition: Central vertical fold as issued.

[42100]

£550



64. Chirana, Nisaro / Caloiero

Bordone, Benedetto

Woodcut

[Venice, 1528]

82 x 142 mm

A double sided sheet from Bordone's famous *Isolario* ('Book of Islands'), featuring a pair of simple woodcut maps of Aegean islands. The recto depicts the islands of Nisyros (Nisaro) and Giali (Chirana), superimposed over an eight-pointed line compass. The towns of Mandraki and Polikastro are clearly marked, and a further three unmarked settlements are plotted with simple illustrations of towns. The centre of the island appears to feature a large volcano, near some form of geyser or hot spring. On the verso, the small rocky island of Caloiero is shown, again superimposed over an eight-pointed line compass. The island's only features are a small church, probably representing a monastery, and a crane with weight and pulley designed to lift boats and their cargo up the steep rocky slopes of the island's coastline. The island's identity is unknown, though the most likely candidates are the similarly named Kalogeroi, an uninhabited rocky island in the straits between Andros and Tinos, and Kandelioussa, off the coast of Nisyros. Of the two, the latter is the most likely to be the island here represented, as a number of other cartographers make reference to a sea-crane in use on the island until its destruction by earthquake or volcanic activity at some point in the early 18th century. Both maps are described below by explanatory text in Italian.

Condition: Excellent clear impressions on clean sheet.

Small insect hole to margin, not affecting maps or text.

[42199]

£150



The BRITISH ISLES

THE BRITISH SEA



65. Tabula Europæ Prima

Porro, Girolamo

Copper engraved

[Petrus Keschedt. Cologne, 1597]

130 x 170 mm

map of the British Isles, from the 1597 Latin printing of Giovanni Antonio Magini's edition of Claudius Ptolemy's *Geographia*. The map is notable for retaining the distinctive but erroneous Ptolemaic east-west alignment of Scotland. The verso features a description of the British Isles in Latin.

Condition: Crease to top right corner of map. Minor foxing. Otherwise, a strong, dark impression.

[41971]

£350



66. Anglia

van den Keere, Pieter

Copper engraved

[Amsterdam, c.1606]

90 x 120 mm

A miniature map of England and Wales, from a German edition of Petrus Bertius' *Tabularum geographicarum contractarum*. The map is orientated with west at top. In the lower right, the title is enclosed in a simple cartouche. A scale in English miles is included in the bottom left corner. Good detailing with the inclusion of notable towns. The southern part of Scotland included to the right of the map including the capital city of Edenburg (Edinburgh). German letterpress on verso.

The majority of the plates for Petrus Bertius' *Tabularum geographicarum contractarum libri septem* were reduced versions of those published in the Mercator-Hondius *Atlas Minor*. The first edition, published by Cornelis Claes, was published in Amsterdam in 1600, using a suite of miniature maps first published in the *Caert-Thresoor* by Barent Langenes. Over the next fifty years, the Bertius atlas was issued numerous times in Latin, French, and German, its collection of maps continually increasing with new plates, the majority of which were engraved by Bertius' brothers-in-law Hondius and van den Keere. Hondius the Younger's first issue of the Bertius atlas, published in 1616, was an immediate commercial success, and the second edition appeared later the same year.

Condition: Excellent condition. Slight time toning to sheet.

[42059]

£200



67. Insularum Britannicarum Acurata Delineatio ex Geographicis Conatibus Abrahami Ortelii

van den Keere, Pieter and Jansson, Jan
Copper engraved with hand colour
Petrus Kaerius Caclavit. Amstelodami apud Ioannem Ianssonium [Amsterdam, 1646]
392 x 508 mm

A map of Roman and ancient Britain, oriented with west to top, from Jansson's *Atlas Major*. England and Wales are labelled as *Britannia Superior*, and further divided into the later Roman provinces of *Prima* (the South), *Secunda* (Wales), *Flavia Caesariensis* (the Midlands), and *Maxima Caesariensis* (the North). Scotland is labelled using both its early and later Roman titles, as *Britannia Inferior* and the province of *Valentia*. *Hibernia* (Ireland), the Orcades, and the Hebrides are also labelled. Principal cities and towns are picked out in red, as are the two Roman era walls built by Hadrian and Antoninus Pius, here labelled as Severan. Original celtic tribal regions are also labelled, as well as the site that Caesar allegedly landed in his invasion of 55 BC. The map is embellished with a

large baroque strapwork cartouche in the bottom left corner, containing the name of the publisher, the title, and a dedication to Abraham Ortelius. The figures on either side of the cartouche are representations of moustachioed and tattooed ancient Britons.

The map is closely based upon the earlier Ortelius map of Roman Britain, which first appeared in the *Parergon*, and it is likely that this map was printed from the same, though heavily reworked, plate. Text and cartography are almost identical, though van den Keere has re-engraved much of the surrounding ornamentation, including new and more numerous ships and sea monsters, has removed the original cartouches and replaced them with those of Jansson, and has added three compass roses and corresponding rhumb lines to the oceans.

Condition: Central vertical fold as issued, with minor tear repair to bottom of vertical crease. Minor printer's creases to right side of map.

[42094]

£800



**68. A Generall Mapp of the Isles of Great Brittain
Designed by Monsieur Sanson, Geographer to the
French King & Rendered Into English & Illustrated
by Ric. Blome. By His Majestis Especiall Command**
Blome, Richard

Copper engraved with hand colour

Francis Lamb Sculp. London Printed for Ric. Blome,
1669

400 x 516 mm

A map of the British Isles, based on the cartography of Nicholas Sanson, from the first edition of 'Britannia', Blome's larger series of county maps. Blome's maps are often much maligned, due to their generally sketchy cartography and often naive decorative work and lettering, however they do include all the elements expected from a seventeenth century British map, including elaborately decorated cartouches, scales in English miles, crests and coats of arms, as well as dedications. In this example, the title is enclosed in a cartouche of garlands and military ensigns, flanked by a pair of armoured soldiers, and topped by the Royal Crest. The dedication below reads 'To the most August

Scotland, France, and Ireland, defender of the Faith, &c. this Mapp with all humility is Concecrated by your Majesties Obedient Subject & Servant Ric. Blome.' In the top corner is an inset map of the Isles of Shetland. County borders and seacoasts are outlined in hand colour, and numerous sailing ships and sea monsters populate the seas around the Isles.

Condition: Vertical and horizontal folds, as issued. Minor time toning and foxing to plate, particularly to folds. Old tear repair to left side of plate, across dedication and off the west coast of Ireland.

[42273]

£750



69. The South Part of Great Britain, called England and Wales. Containing all ye Cities, Market Towns, Boroughs: And whatever Places have ye Election of Members of Parliament with ye Names of ye Rivers, Seaports, Sands, Hills, Moors, Forests &c. All ye Great or Port Roads, and principal Cross Roads, &c. With ye Computed Miles from Town to Town, and all ye Post Towns, as they are at present regulated by the Postmasters Gen.l of the General Post House.

Moll, Herman

Copper engraved with original hand colour
Printed for H. Moll over against Devereux Court without Temple Bar. I. Bowles at ye sign of ye Screen over against Stocks Market and Tho. Bowles Print and Mapseller next to the Chapter House in St. Pauls Churchyard... Sold by Philip Overton Map and Printseller near St. Dunstons Church Fleet Street. And by John King at the Globe in the Poultry. c.1730
605 x 967 mm

A large-scale and incredibly detailed two sheet map of England and Wales flanked by two exhaustive tables listing "all ye Cities, Market Towns, Boroughs and whateve Places in South Britain have ye Election of Members of Parliament." An elaborate allegorical title cartouche to the top right, surrounded by sailing ships in the "British Ocean". An "Advertisement" in the bottom right corner outlines Moll's appreciation for

commenting on mistakes made by other mapmakers that have failed to take on board the latest and most correct observations. The map is further ornamented with a dedication to "Right Honourable FRANCIS, Lord Viscount Rialton Son and Heir apparent of the Right Hon.ble Sidney Earl of Godolphin & c. Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain. This Map of South Britain is most Humbly Dedicated by your Lordship's most Humble Servant Herman Moll Geographer." and a clear explanation key set below a compass rose.

The title 'South Britain' stems from the Act of Union between England and Scotland in 1707, with Scotland being labelled 'North Britain'.

R.W. Shirley. Printed Maps of the British Isles 1650 - 1750. Moll 6. state 5.

Condition: Excellent clean impression. Printed on two sheets and joined, as issued. Small professionally repaired hole to north riding of Yorkshire. Pressed vertical and horizontal folds

[42269]

£750



70. A Mapp of the Kingdome of Scotland

Blome, Richard

Copper engraved with hand colour

R. Palmer Sculp. By Ric. Blome by His Matys.

Comand [London, c.1670]

372 x 404 mm

A map of Scotland, based on the cartography of Speed, from the first edition of '*Britannia*', Blome's larger series of county maps. Blome's maps are often much maligned, due to their generally sketchy cartography and often naive decorative work and lettering, however they do include all the elements expected from a seventeenth century British map, including elaborately decorated cartouches, scales in English miles, crests and coats of arms, as well as dedications. In this example, the title is enclosed in a scroll cartouche flanked by two sea monsters. In the bottom left corner, the royal crest and the order of the garter are depicted above a dedication 'To ye Rt. Noble James Duke of Monmouth, & Buckleugh, Earle of Doncaster & Dalkeith, Baron of Kendale, Winchester, & Ashdale, Knt. of ye Garter, Master of the Horse, and Privy Councillor to his Maty, &c.' County borders, islands, and seacoasts are outlined in hand colour, and sailing ships populate the seas.

Condition: Vertical and horizontal folds, as issued. Time toning, discolouration, and old tear repair to central vertical fold, particularly to top.

[42275]

£500



71. Cambria

Bertius, Petrus

Copper engraved with hand colour

[Amsterdam, c.1606]

86 x 122 mm

A miniature map of Wales, from Petrus Bertius' *Tabularum geographicarum contractarum*. Principal cities and towns are picked out in red, and borders, mountains, and sea coasts are outlined and washed in hand colour. In the top right, the title is enclosed in a simple strap-work cartouche. A scale in English miles is included in the bottom left corner.

Condition: Border at lower left miss inked.

[41669]

£300



72. Cambria

Bertius, Petrus

Copper engraved

[Amsterdam, c.1606]

86 x 122 mm

Condition: Border at lower left miss inked.

[42058]

£200



73. A Generall Mapp of North Wales / A Generall Mapp of South Wales

Blome, Richard

Copper engraved with hand colour

By Ric. Blome by his Mastys. Comand. [London, c.1670]

North plate 338 x 452 mm, South plate 348 x 460 mm



A pair of maps of North and South Wales, based on the cartography of Speed, from the first edition of *'Britannia'*, Blome's larger series of county maps. Blome's maps are often much maligned, due to their generally sketchy cartography and often naive decorative work and lettering, however they do include all the elements expected from a seventeenth century British map, including elaborately decorated cartouches, scales in English miles, crests and coats of arms, as well as dedications. In this example the titles are both enclosed in baroque cartouches. North Wales, featuring 'ye Countys of Montgomery, Merioneth, Denbigh, Fflint, Carnarvan & ye Isle of Anglesey,' is supported by a pair of cherubs, one carrying a garland of fruit, the other bearing a bident. South Wales, for the 'Countyes of Glamorgan, Carmarden, Pembrock, Cardigan, Brecknock, Radnor,' is flanked by a troop of cherubs carrying urns of water, as well as a pair of sea-gods, male and female, holding fish. Both maps feature numerous dedications to local nobles, with the arms of each appearing above. Blome apparently charged £4 each for the privilege, and the number of dedications shows that he had no shortage of subscribers. County borders and seacoasts are outlined in hand colour, and sailing ships populate the Welsh coasts in both maps.

Condition: Vertical and horizontal folds to both maps, as issued. Minor time toning to folds. Old tear repair to the westernmost section of Montgomeryshire on North plate.

[42274]

£775



74. Hibernia

Bertius, Petrus

Copper engraved

Amsterdam, c. 1616

83 x 123 mm

A miniature map of Ireland oriented with west at the top from Petrus Bertius' *Tabularum geographicarum contractarum, libri septem*, first published in 1616. 'Hibernia' is the classical Latin name for Ireland. The map contains exquisite detailing, including the depiction of trees and buildings on the land, and a ship on the north side of the island. Title in decorative cartouche at top right. A scale in German miles is included in the lower left corner. German letterpress on verso.

Condition: Good condition. Rubbing to top right corner.

[42057]

£200



75. A Mapp of the Kingdome of Ireland

Blome, Richard

Copper engraved with hand colour

By Ric. Blome by His Mays. Com. [London, c.1670]

374 x 398 mm

A map of Ireland, based on the cartography of Speed, from the first edition of 'Britannia', Blome's larger series of county maps. Blome's maps are often much maligned, due to their generally sketchy cartography and often naive decorative work and lettering, however they do include all the elements expected from a seventeenth century British map, including elaborately decorated cartouches, scales in English miles, crests and coats of arms, as well as dedications. In this example the title is enclosed in a baroque strapwork cartouche. To the left of the plate, four additional strapwork cartouches contain the crests of four noblemen, Richard Boyle Earl of Burlington, Sir Robert Ridgeway, the Right Hon. Richard Earl of Arran, John Lord Baron of Kingston, and as well as dedications to them from Blome. Blome apparently charged £4 each for the privilege, and the number of dedications shows that he had no shortage of subscribers. The borders and seacoasts of the four provinces of Ulster, Leinster, Munster, and Connacht are outlined in hand colour, and the provinces are further divided into their constituent counties.

Condition: Vertical and horizontal folds, as issued. Minor time toning to folds, particularly to the central and left verticals. Old minor tear repairs to intersections of folds.

[42277]

£550



ENGLISH COUNTIES



76. Berkshire Described

Speed, John

Copper engraved with hand colour

[William Hall and John Beale, for Sudbury and Humble, 1611-1612]

382 x 510 mm

A good early example of John Speed's decorative map of Berkshire. Although the majority of Speed's county maps feature an inset plan of the county capital, with this particular map, Speed chose to omit a plan of Reading, and instead feature a panorama of Windsor Castle. To the left of the vignette, a list of names of Knights of the Garter, and to the right, a portrait of a Knight.

English text on verso describing the county, accompanied by a list of Berkshire's hundreds, and an alphabetical list of place names.

Condition: Vertical centre fold as issued, with some creasing along sides of fold. Old repair to centre bottom, affecting printed area.

[41266]

£1,400



77. Cornwall Olim Pars Danmoniorum

Kip, William after Saxton, Christopher

Copper engraved with hand colour

[London: William Camden, 1637]

301 x 398 mm

A highly decorative, and detailed, map of Cornwall, embellished with a sea monster, a ship, and a compass. In the upper left corner, a large inset view of Launceston Castle is featured, set within a cartouche, and decorated with the Royal Coat of Arms.

From the series of maps included in William Camden's *Britannia*. First published in 1586 with only a general map, the later editions of Camden's *Britannia* included maps engraved by William Kip and William Hole. These maps were reduced copies of the maps by Saxton and Norden. The sixth edition of Camden's *Britannia*, published in 1607, contained these maps.

Three editions of the Kip and Hole maps may be found; the first is identifiable by Latin verso text, the second (1610) lacks text while the third (1637) displays an engraved plate number.

Condition: Pressed vertical centre fold as issued, with creasing running alongside. Trimmed to printed area, and laid to album page. Stain along left edge, and overall toning.

[41274]

£550



78. Cestriae Comitatus Palatinus, (Praeter Civitatem Cestriae) Continet In Se Oppida Mercatoria XII. Ecclesiasque Parochiales LXXXVI.

Smith, William

Copper engraved with hand colour

London printed and Sould by J. Overton... [c.1670]

367 x 478 mm

A rare, finely engraved map of Cheshire, from a series of maps often referred to as the 'Anonymous Maps'. In the lower left corner of the map, a symbol key is present, inscribed in both Latin and English, and set within a decorative cartouche. A similarly decorative cartouche is featured within the lower right corner, inscribed with the counties hundreds. The small section of sea set to the left of the map is adorned with a sailing ship.

Between 1602 and 1603, William Smith anonymously produced a series of twelve county maps; Cheshire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Lancashire, Leicester, Norfolk, Northamptonshire, Staffordshire, Suffolk, Surrey, Warwickshire, and Worcestershire. It is likely that Smith was working towards an English county atlas, presumably to be published by Hans Woutneel, a Dutch-born bookseller resident in London. This conclusion has been drawn from Woutneel's name appearing on the county map of Essex. Smith's abandonment of a county atlas has been suggested to be a result of the success of John Speed's 'Theatre'.

Each of the twelve maps were designed by Smith, and heavily influenced by maps produced by Christopher Saxton and John Norden. It is likely that Smith's designs were engraved by Jodocus Hondius in Amsterdam between 1602 and 1603. Hondius was to be later employed by Speed to engrave the plates for his 'Theatre', again supporting the notion that Smith abandoned his atlas due to the competition from Speed.

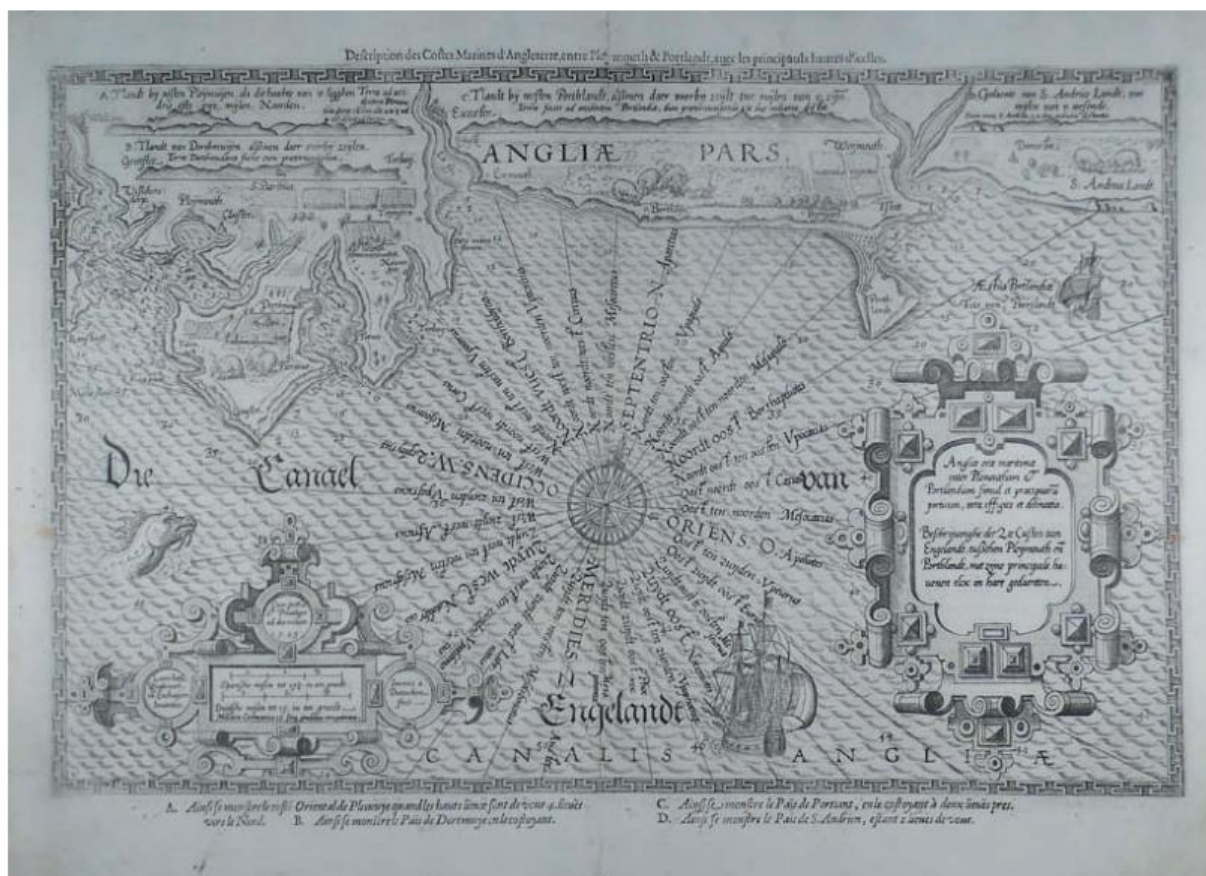
Smith's twelve plates were to reappear in the stock of Peter Stent, who held them between c.1641 and 1665. Stent reissued the maps as loose sheets, and with the addition of his name. This particular state of the maps is extremely scarce. In 1665, John Overton purchased Stent's stock, and went on to publish the maps, having replaced Stent's imprint with his own, in an atlas alongside impressions of Speed and Blaeu maps. The atlas was first published in c.1670, with a total of seven editions being issued, the final of which appeared in c.1755.

Skelton 3 and 89.

Condition: Vertical centre fold as issued. Creasing to left side of map, running from top of sheet to bottom. Two ink stains, one to centre left, and the other to centre right of sheet, from writing on verso.

[41444]

£1,500



79. Angliæ oræ maritimæ inter Plemoutham et Portlandiam simul et præcipuorū portuum, vera effigies et delineatio

Waghenaer, Lucas Janszoon

Copper engraved

Lucas Iansz Waghenaer van Enchunsen Inuentor.

Ioannes a Doetinchem fecit. Cum gratia et Privilegio ad decennium, 1583 [1590 French edition]

328 x 510 mm

A rare and highly ornate sea chart of the Dorset and Devonshire coast, from a French edition of Waghenaer's *Spiegel der zeevaerdt* ('Mirror of Navigation'). The map depicts the sea-coast from Dorchester in the East to Rame Head in the West, with labelled ports including Weymouth, Bridport, Exmouth, Exeter, Newton Abbot, Torquay, Dartmouth, and Plymouth. The map features numerous embellishments, including a large decorative compass rose at centre, with the cardinal points in Latin, the degrees in Dutch, and the names of the 32 winds in latinized Greek. The waters of the English channel are populated with Dutch merchant ships, and a large sea monster raises its head off the coast of Dartmouth. The coasts of England are also heavily illustrated, with principal cities and towns depicted alongside vignettes of agriculture and industry, best exemplified by the flocks of sheep near Dorchester, Lyme Regis, and Dartmouth.

Two large strapwork cartouches enclose the title in Latin and Dutch, as well as a scale in miles. The verso features a lengthy description of the region in French, and French translations of the title and navigational notes appear in the margins above and below the map. At the time of creation, the map was the most detailed record of contemporary Dutch navigational knowledge. The inclusion of Plymouth in particular is important, as Waghenaer's survey of the coast coincides with the apogee of Plymouth's most famous son, Sir Francis Drake, who had returned to Plymouth harbour aboard the *Golden Hind* in 1580.

Condition: Excellent crisp impression with full margins. Central vertical fold as issued. Minor creasing to sheet. Two small, very light, stains to left and right edges of platemark.

[41496]

£1,800



80. Essex

Speed, John

Copper engraved

[William Hall and John Beale, for Sudbury and Humble, 1611-12]

385 x 508 mm

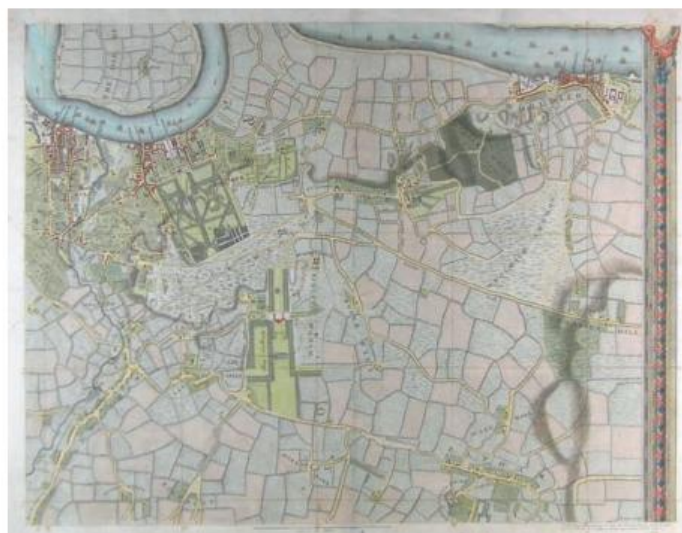
An early impression of John Speed's highly decorative map of the county of Essex. Featured in the lower right corner is a detailed plan of Colchester, with a lettered key set to the left. Above the plan are coin portraits of the Roman Emperor Constantine and his parents, which in turn reflects Colchester's Roman roots, and its status as the oldest settlement in the country. Adorning the left of the map are arms of the Earls of Essex.

Latin text on verso describing the history and topography of the county, accompanied by a list of Essex's hundreds, and an alphabetical list of place names.

Condition: Excellent impression. Vertical centre fold as issued. Tear to upper left corner of sheet, slightly encroaching into printed area. Water stain to centre of lower margin, and a few spots of foxing to margins, neither of which affect printed area. Small spot of discolouration to map, covering 'Cooke hall'.

[41263]

£1,200



81. Sheet from *An exact survey of the cities of London and Westminster, the Borough of Southwark, with the country near ten miles round.*

Rocque, John and Parr, Richard

Copper engraved with hand colour

R. Parr sculp / Published according to act of Parliament by I. Rocque next ye Duke of Graftons Head near Hide Park Corner [c. 1746]

490 x 620 mm

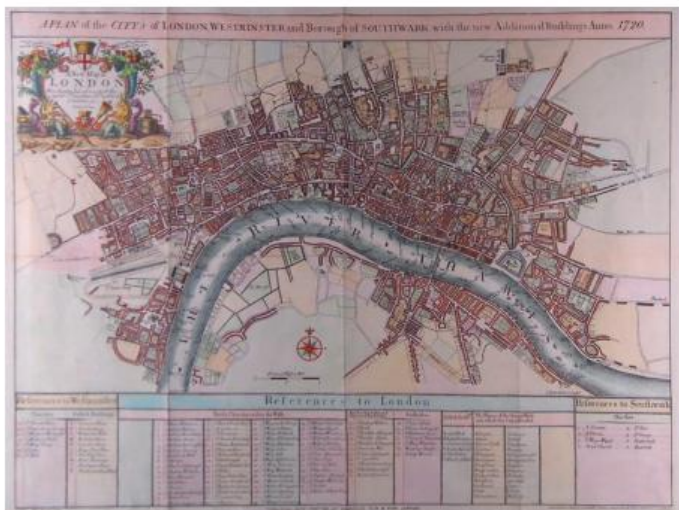
A large-scale map of the London Boroughs of Deptford, Lewisham, Greenwich, Blackheath, Woolwich and the Isle of Dogs, with all major buildings clearly plotted, the Royal Hospital and Greenwich Park prominent to the top left and Wricklemarsh House set in its landscaped park to the centre (Rocque has misnamed it Ridley Marsh). The curve of the Thames, dotted with ships, and the dockyards at Deptford and Woolwich, line to top of the map.

A sheet from *An exact survey of the cities of London and Westminster, the Borough of Southwark, with the country near ten miles round*, engraved by Richard Parr and first published by John Rocque in 1746. The sixteen sheet map, printed inside a decorative border, was published in several editions until his death in 1762. In the late 1760s, the plates were transferred to the publishers Carrington Bowles and Robert Sayer by Rocque's widow Mary Ann, who continued to print new editions.

Condition: Vertical fold in centre, as issued. Squaring up and scaling in pen and brown ink. Inscriptions in margins, not affecting printed map. Old repairs to margins and top left corner of map.

[41912]

£350



82. A Plan of the City's of London, Westminster and Borough of Southwark; with the new Additional Building: Anno, 1720

Weller, Edward

Lithograph with hand colour

Published with part 68 of Cassell's old and new London. Published by Cassell & Company, Limited; La Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill, London. E.C. c. 1880

500 x 660 mm

A nineteenth century lithographic printing of S. Parker's map of the same title, revised by Senex, originally published in 'A New General Atlas Containing A Geographical And Historical Account Of The World' 1721.

Decorative cartouche in top left corner with dedication to Sir Peter Delme, Knight and Alderman. Detailed reference key below map listing numbered churches, public buildings and city wards.

Howgego 65 i.

Condition: Folds as issued, strengthened centre fold, repaired tears to bottoms of vertical folds.

[42077]

£600



83. A Pictorial Key to the View from the Roof of the Bodleian Library (Radcliffe Camera) Oxford, Showing the Characteristic Features of the Principal Buildings & the Landscape as they appear from the Eight Divisions formed by the Buttresses that support the Dome.

Edmund Hort New

Photogravure

F. Maden & E.H. New inv. E.H. New del. AD 1917

240 x 239 mm

A panoramic view of the Spires of Oxford as seen from the cupola of the Radcliffe Camera. The panorama is presented as a series of concentric circles. At the centre, the arms of the University decorate the central boss of a large compass rose. The next circle provides the cardinal points, divided by eight divisions reflecting the Camera's buttresses. Beyond this, the spires of Oxford are depicted pictorially and labelled. The final two circles show the fields on the outskirts of town, and the sky, where the directions to nearby towns are plotted, including Woodstock, Islip, Cuddesdon, Iffley, Abingdon, and others. The whole is enclosed by an Arts & Crafts square border, containing the text of the title. In the corners, the distances to, and arms of, London, Bristol, Birmingham, and Cambridge are shown.

Condition: Vertical and horizontal folds. Two small tears to intersections of folds, without loss to map.

[42268]

£250



84. New Map of the City of Oxford

Longmate, Barak

Copper engraved

1773

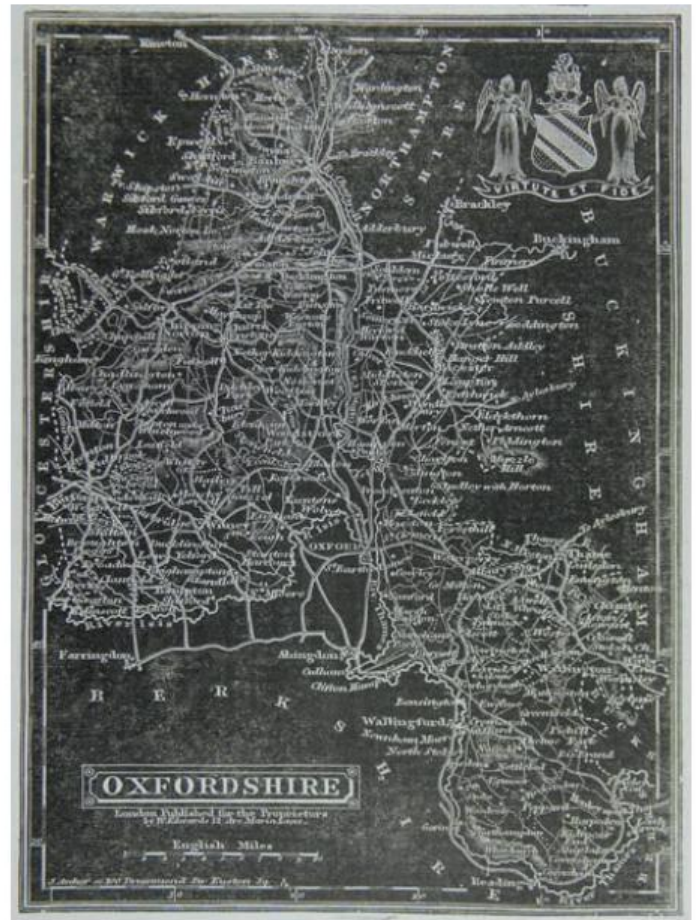
365 x 426 mm

A scarce, separately published, town-plan of Oxford and the surrounding countryside. Three separate keys with 54 entries identify major town and gown buildings and places of interest. University buildings have been rendered darker to make them stand out against the rest of the city. Measurement comes in the form of a scale of chains, included at the lower right. 'Gunter's Chain' was a unit of measurement developed in 1620 by the clergyman Edmund Gunter. He posited the use of a 66 foot long chain as a way of measuring land accurately. A strong and clean impression, finely rendered and containing exceptional detail.

Condition: Excellent condition. Folds, as issued, previously bound into an extra illustrated edition of Wood's History of Oxford.

[42071]

£1,000



85. Oxfordshire

Archer, Joshua

Woodblock

London Published for the proprietors by W. Edwards

12 Ave Maria Lane. 1832

225 x 162 mm

A detailed map of the county printed in black from William Pinnock's *Guide to Knowledge* (No. CLXXV). This publication was a serialised work that also included county maps, town plans and maps of the continents. The maps from this series are interesting as they are printed using a relief woodblock printing process so the lettering and outlines are in white with a black background.

[41985]

£65



86. Oxfordshire

Moule, Thomas

Steel engraved

London, G.Virtue, 26, Ivy Lane, Aug.t 1830

255 x 189 mm

A scarce 1st state printing of Moule's decorative county map prior to the completion of the border to the upper left and right and lacking the University crest that appears in later issues of this map below the Radcliffe Camera engraving. This impression also includes the engravers name to bottom right of the map 'Engraved by J.Bingley'.

The map is surrounded by vignettes of Blenheim Palace, Oxford High Street, the Radcliffe Camera, and an undergraduate student. The crest of the city also features in the map's decorative border, along with the lines of Warton's Ode to Oxford inscribed on an architectural fragment in the bottom left corner.

[42276]

£180



87. Oxfordshire

Ramble, Reuben

Lithograph with hand colour

[London. Darton and Clark. c. 1845]

184 x 147 mm

A small scale map of the county from Reuben Ramble's *Travels through the Counties of England. With Maps and Historical Vignettes*. The map is surrounded by hand coloured pictorial scenes of the city and county: City of Oxford - Christ Church - Radcliffe Library - Blenheim - St.Mary's Church.

'Reuben Ramble' was the pseudonym of the Reverend Samuel Clark, Rector of Eaton-Bishop. His '*Travels...*' atlas was published as a children's educational aid.

Condition: Excellent clean impression with good hand colour. Comes with original explanatory text on the county

[42262]

£220



88. A survey of the city and suburbs of Bristol survey'd by John Rocque Land Surveyor. Plan de la ville et faubourgs de Bristol leve é par Jean Rocque.

Rocque, John

Copper engraved

at Charing Cross 1750. Publish'd According to Act of Parlaiment

480 x 700 mm

A fine and detailed, separately published, map of the city and suburbs of Bristol. The map was surveyed, drawn and published by John Rocque and is flanked by 10 views of public buildings and local topography: A view of Redcliff Church on the south side with part of church yard - A view of the Great Crain and Slip at the lower end of Princess Street - The elevation of the Exchange of Bristol as it fronts north to the Peristyle... - The elevation of the Exchange of Bristol as it fronts to the General Market ... - Cathedral or the view of the college and rope walk from the opposite south side of the River Avon - A view of Clifton and Brandon Hills from the south side of the River Avon - A view of the High Cross and Cathedral Church from the north side of College Green - The elevation of the Exchange of Bristol as it fronts north to Corn Street - The elevation

of the Exchange of Bristol as it fronts south to the Peristyle - A view of St. Vincents Rocks with the Hot Well's from Mr Warrens House.

This detailed city plan is a single-sheet reduction of Rocque's 1743 four sheet map of Bristol. It plots the all the major roads, buildings, and landmarks from Redcliff (Redcliff) to King's Down (Kingsdown) with the Rivers Avon and Frome (Frome) snaking through the city and littered with sailing and merchant vessels. Brandon Hill occupies the top left corner of the map with relief shown by hachures. The map is plainly titled in English and French and has three measurement scales below, a compass rose to the top left indicates the unusual orientation of north to the top right.

Map Forum Issue 5, The Works of John Rocque #50.

Condition: Good clean impression, well pressed light centre fold. Two very small worm holes to centre of map and one to view of the Exchange.

[42271]

£2,500



89. The Counti of Warwick the Shire Towne and Citie of Coventre described

Speed, John

Copper engraved

[William Hall and John Beale, for Sudbury and Humble, 1611-1612]

381 x 507 mm

An early printing of John Speed's iconic map of Warwickshire, with a detailed plan of Warwick inset in the upper left corner, and a detailed plan of Coventry in the upper right. Featured in the lower right corner are various coats of arms, titled above with 'The Armes of Such Honorable Families As Have Bene Earls of Warwick'. The title is set within highly decorative cartouche in the lower right, with a rose compass and measuring instrument featured just below.

Latin text on verso describing the history and topography of the county, accompanied by a list of Warwickshire's hundreds, and an alphabetical list of place names.

Condition: Vertical centre fold as issued. A few light spots of foxing to sheet, although barely affecting printed area.

[41264]

£950



90. A Map of the West Riding of Yorkshire, from the best Authorities [North & South Parts]

Cary, John

Copper engraved with hand colour

Engraved by J. Cary. Published by John Stockdale, Piccadilly, 26th March 1805.

North 408 x 532 mm, South 328 x 520 mm

A detailed county map of the West Riding of Yorkshire over two sheets, North and South, from 'Cary's New and Correct English Atlas'.

Condition: Vertical folds as issued. Minor staining to central folds. Small chip to bottom edge of 'North' sheet, not affecting plate.

[41260]

£350

Map makers & Publishers.

Joshua Archer, Draughtsman and engraver of Pentonville, London. (fl. 1841 - 1861) was prolific engraver of maps. He had produced a series of maps for William Pinnock, a part series of Diocese maps for the British Magazine, some maps for Henry Fisher, and engraved a set for Thomas Dugdale's *Curiosities of Great Britain*. The Dugdale maps were engraved by Archer to replace those by Cole and Roper found in the early copies of Dugdale's historical and topographical gazetter-style work.

John Bartholomew & Son was founded by John Bartholomew Senior (1805 - 1861) in 1826. Initially the firm printed maps for external companies, though under John Bartholomew Junior and his son John George Bartholomew, the company achieved much greater success after making the decision to commission and print their own map series. In particular, the firm was responsible for the *Times Survey Atlas of the World* (1922) and successive Times Atlases.

Jacques Nicolas Bellin (1703-1772) was a French hydrographer, geographer, and member of the French intellectual group the Philosophes. Bellin was born in Paris. He was hydrographer of France's hydrographic office, member of the Académie de Marine and of the Royal Society of London. Over a 50 year career, he produced a large number of maps of particular interest to the Ministère de la Marine. His maps of Canada and of French territories in North America (New France, Acadia, Louisiana) are particularly valuable. He died at Versailles.

Petrus Bertius (14th November 1565 – 13th October 1629) was a Flemish theologian, historian, geographer and cartographer and was related to Jodocus Hondius Sr. and Pieter van den Keere by marriage. Bertius studied at the University of Leiden and later traveled in Germany and Russia. In 1620 he emigrated to France where he was appointed as a cosmographer to the court Louis XIII. Bertius published a number of folio maps, but never published an atlas of his own. His maps were either separately published or included in atlases and books by other publishers.

The Blaeu family were one of the most famous publishers of maps, globes and atlases during the seventeenth-century. Cartographers, globe makers and booksellers, the Blaeu business flourished in Amsterdam for over 40 years, until a fire destroyed their premises in 1672. They lost all of their plates, prints and stock, which effectively ruined the firm.

Willem Blaeu founded the business in 1596. It initially functioned as a globe and instrument makers, but soon expanded into maps, topography and sea charts. The *Atlas Novus* was Willems great work; a major work which intended to include the most up-to-date maps of the entire world. He issued the first two volumes in 1635, but died in 1638 before the atlas was completed. The running of the business was passed on to his sons Johannes and Cornelius, in addition to the role of the official cartographer of the East India Company. After the death of Cornelis in 1644, Johannes continued the business alone and established his own reputation as a great mapmaker. Johannes completed his father's grand project in 1655 with the sixth and final volume of the *Atlas Novus*. He also produced the *Tooneel der Steden van der Vereenighde Nederlanden* in 1649-1653, as well as a similar set of Italian town plans which were published in 1663.

Richard Blome was one of the most active map-publishers of his day, working between about 1667 and 1705. His principal publications were the '*Geographical Description of the World*', and two county atlases, the '*Britannia*', published in 1673, and '*Speed's Maps Epitomiz'd*', published in 1681. Blome first began engraving maps for his *Geographical Description Of The Four Parts Of The World* in 1667. The completed volume was in small folio, and contained 24 maps (plus one duplicated), engraved by Francis Lamb, Thomas Burnford, and Wenceslaus Hollar. Blome has been heavily criticised as a plagiarist, but he lacked the capital to be innovative (as indeed did virtually all his contemporaries), and his output filled an important gap in the market. The '*Geographical Description*' was the first new, and uniformly assembled, folio world atlas to be published in London since 1627, while the next folio world atlases appeared in the decade 1710-1720.

A major cartographer of the late 18th century, **Rigobert Bonne** (1727-1795) was Royal Cartographer to France,

succeeding Jacques Nicolas Bellin in the office of the Hydrographer at the *Depôt de la Marine*. Bonne produced some of the most detailed and precise maps of the period. Bonne's maps represent a departure from the more decorative maps of the previous century, and although much of Bonne's cartographic style can be traced to his predecessor, Bellin, Bonne maps are generally less decorative, characteristically lacking ornate cartouches, compass roses, or contemporary hand colour.

Benedetto Bordone (1460-1531) was an Italian cartographer, author, and miniaturist. Born in the university town of Padua, and active as a publisher in Venice, Bordone is chiefly remembered for his *Isolario* of 1528, a work detailing the history, geography, mythology, climate, and position of the islands of the world. The book, featuring woodcut illustrations of most of the islands mentioned in the text, was intended as a guide for sailors, and was one of the first works to provide widely accessible details of the lands of the New World. Among the most important of Bordone's contributions to cartography are his pre-Columbian plan of the Aztec Capital Tenochtitlan, the first western printed map of Japan as an island, and the use of an oval-form world map.

Emmanuel Bowen (c.1693-1767) One of the leading 18th-century map and print sellers and engravers in London. Appointed Engraver of maps to George II of England and possibly Louis XV of France. His apprentices included Thomas Kitchin and Thomas Jeffreys. Collaborated with other map makers of his time, including the Bowles family and John Owen.

Between 1572 and 1617 **Georg Braun** (1541-1622) and **Frans Hogenberg** (1535-1590) published six volumes of their *Civitates Orbis Terrarum*, containing over 500 prospects, views, and maps of mostly European cities, envisioned as a companion to Ortelius' atlas *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*. Braun was the editor of the series, with Hogenberg as principle engraver. They relied mainly on existing cartography, but also on drawings made by the Antwerp artist **Joris Hoefnagel** (1542-1600), who had travelled through most of Western Europe. After Joris Hoefnagel's death his son Jakob continued the work for the *Civitates*.

John Cary (1755-1835) was an English cartographer, engraver, globe maker and publisher. Working with his brother George, he was apprenticed to William Palmer in 1770, and was appointed surveyor of roads to the general post office in 1794. Cary is best known for his English county atlases, particularly *Cary's New and Correct English Atlas*, and for engraving the plates for Robert Gough's editions of Camden's *Britannia*, published in 1789 and 1806.

Henri Abraham Chatelain (1684 - 1743) was a Dutch cartographer of Parisian origins, who lived and worked in St. Martins, London (c. 1710), The Hague (c. 1721), and Amsterdam (c. 1728). He is best known for the seminal seven volume *Atlas Historique* (published in Amsterdam, 1705 - 20) which combined maps and topography with scholarly studies of geography, history, ethnology, heraldry, and cosmography. The *Atlas* was a family undertaking, managed by Henri and his father, Zacharie, and going through a number of editions. The majority of the maps for the work were engraved by Henri after charts by De L'Isle.

The Danckerts family are among the most famous and most prolific of late seventeenth-century Dutch map sellers. The business was established by Cornelis Danckerts II (1603-1656), but achieved real prominence under his son, Justus (1635-1701) and his grandsons, Theodorus (1663-1727) and Cornelis III (1664-1717). The maps from the Danckerts world atlases are characterised by their simplicity. In comparison to the work of their contemporaries, their maps contain a lack of heraldry and verso text. They are large and finely engraved.

Olfert Dapper (1636 - 1689) was a Dutch physician and writer. Despite never travelling outside of the Netherlands, Dapper was a writer of world history and geography.

Pierre Du Val (1619-1683) was one of the most influential and prolific mapmakers and publishers working in Paris in the third quarter of the seventeenth century. He was the nephew of Nicolas Sanson, the leading French mapmaker of the period, and Geographer to the King of France from 1650. He was also responsible for

providing maps for other Parisian editors of the period; Jollain, de Fer and Berey amongst others. The early years of Du Val's career were devoted to his atlas projects, while later in his career he was to concentrate on separately published, and often multi-sheet, maps. His first atlas was the *Cartes Geographiques Methodiquement Divisees* published in 1654. This contained only a few of Du Val's own maps with the others comprising those of Sanson, Briet, Boisseau and even those of the earlier Dutch mapmakers, Mercator, Blaeu, Hondius and Jansson. The atlas was re-issued in 1655 and 1667, and the title was altered to *Cartes De Geographie Les Plus Nouvelles Et Les Plus Fideles*. Small sized works also formed part of Du Val's output as did geographical tables, genealogies and chronologies. Other works included *La Geographie Francoise* (1659), *Le Monde ou La Geographie Universelle* (1658), *Cartes Pours Les Itinerares* (1677) and *Cartes Des Provinces Eschues A La Reine* (1667) amongst others. Du Val died in 1683 and the business was continued first by his widow Marie Desmaretz and then by his daughters.

Evert Symonsz. van Hamersvelt (1591-1653) was a Dutch engraver based in Amsterdam. A prolific map engraver, he produced numerous cartographic plates for Jodocus Hondius, Jan Jansson, and Johan Blaeu, most notably for later editions of the Mercator-Hondius Atlas and for Jansson's *Atlas Novus*.

Johann Baptist Homann (20th March 1664 - 1st July 1724) was a German engraver and cartographer, and the Imperial Geographer to the Holy Roman Emperor Charles VI. In 1702 he opened a publishing house in Nuremberg, and his maps often make reference to his membership of the Prussian Royal Academy of Sciences and his imperial patronage. Upon his death, his maps passed to the *Homann Heirs* company and reprinted many times before the company closed in 1848.

Henricus Hondius (1597 - 16th August 1651), often called Henrik Hondius the Younger to differentiate him from the earlier, and unrelated portrait engraver Hendrik Hondius the Elder, was the son of the famous cartographer Jodocus Hondius. Like his father, Henricus was an engraver, cartographer, and publisher. He first came to prominence through his publication in 1606 of a new version of Mercator's 1569 World Map, the plates for which he had obtained from Mercator's grandson Rumold. Following his father's death, Henricus co-ran the family business, eventually partnering with his brother-in-law, Jan Jansson.

Jodocus Hondius (14th October 1563 - 12th February 1612) was a Dutch Flemish cartographer, engraver, and publisher. Hondius is most famous for reviving the primacy of the work of Gerard Mercator, through the publication of his *Atlas*, and the smaller *Atlas Minor*, in the early seventeenth century, at a time when cartography was largely dominated by Ortelius' *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*. The Mercator-Hondius *Atlas* was composed of maps pulled from plates Hondius had purchased from Mercator's grandson, as well as thirty-six new plates Hondius commissioned, and in many cases engraved, himself. He is also believed to have been the chief engraver of the plates for John Speed's *Theatre of the Empire of Great Britaine*. Following his death, he was succeeded by his sons, Jodocus the Younger and Henricus, as well as his son in law Jan Jansson.

Levinus Hulsius (1546 Ghent-1606 Frankfurt am Main) was a maker and dealer of fine scientific instruments, publisher and printer, linguist and lexicographer. He wrote extensively on the construction of geometrical instruments. Although he was born in Flanders he lived and worked in the Netherlands and Germany.

Johannes Janssonius (1588 - 1664) was a famed cartographer and print publisher. More commonly known as Jan Jansson, he was born in Arnhem where his father, Jan Janszoon the Elder, was a bookseller and publisher. In 1612 he married the daughter of the cartographer and publisher Jodocus Hondius, and then set up in business in Amsterdam as a book publisher. In 1616 he published his first maps of France and Italy and from then onwards, produced a very large number of maps which went some way to rival those of the Blaeu family, who held a virtual monopoly over the industry. From about 1630 to 1638 he was in partnership with his brother-in-law, Henricus Hondius, issuing further editions of the Mercator/Hondius atlases to which his name was added. On the death of Hondius he took over the business, expanding the atlas still further, until eventually he published an eleven volume *Atlas Major* on a scale similar to Johannes Blaeu's magnum opus. After Jansson's death, his heirs published a number of maps in the *Atlas Contractus* of 1666, and, later still, many of the plates of his British

maps were acquired by Pieter Schenk and Gerard Valck, who published them again in 1683 as separate maps.

Pieter van den Keere, also known frequently as Petrus Kaerius, came to England in 1584, as a Protestant refugee from his home town of Ghent with his sister Colette, who married Jodocus Hondius, in 1587. It was probably from Hondius that Keere learned to engrave. Both engravers left London in 1593 to settle in Amsterdam. Keere began to engrave a series of miniature maps in 1599 in preparation for a small atlas of the British Isles. The maps were first published in 1617 by William Blaeu with plate numbers and Latin text. They then passed to George Humble, who published them in 1619 and then again in 1627, by which time they had become known colloquially as 'Miniature Speeds.'

William Kip (fl. c.1585 - 1618) was a Dutch engraver, best known for his work on the series of English County Maps by Saxton, published in William Camden's *Britannia*. Most likely trained as a goldsmith and jeweller, Kip arrived in England in around 1585.

Giacomo Lauro (fl.1583 - 1645) was an Italian engraver, printmaker, antiquarian, and connoisseur, most famous for his 1599 perspective map of Rome, and the publication, between 1612 and 1628, of a series of views of Roman buildings called the *Antiquae Urbis Splendor*. Very little is known of his life outside of these two works. He may be the son of another Giacomo Lauro of Treviso (1550-1605), though the fact that Lauro frequently signed his name as 'Jacobus Laurus Romanus' would suggest a Roman, rather than Trevisan, origin. Considering the rudimentary nature of many of the plates from his *Antiquae Urbis Splendor*, it would be easy to see Lauro as an engraver of only moderate talent, but his cartography, and the small number of portraits in his name indicate he was an artist of some skill. Instead, the *Antiquae Urbis Splendor* should be seen as Lauro's attempt at producing a work that demonstrates his skill as an antiquarian and historian, the images intended to elucidate and educate.

Barak Longmate (1738-1793) was a London engraver, particularly notable for his heraldic works. His son, also Barak, succeeded him in his profession. Longmate published the fifth edition of *Collins Peerage*, (8 vols., London, 1779), and a *Supplement* in 1784. He also edited the *Pocket Peerage of England, Scotland, and Ireland*, (London, 1788, 1790). For Sir Richard Sullivan's *Thoughts on the Early Ages of the Irish Nation and History*, (1789), he engraved an elaborate genealogical plate, entitled *A Genealogical History of the Family of O'Sullivan More from Duach Donn, monarch of Ireland. Anno Mundi 912* which he regarded as his masterpiece. William Sharp (1749-1824) and John Swaine (1775-1860) were both pupils of Longmate.

Giovanni Antonio Magina (1555-1615) was an Italian scientist, cartographer, and chair of mathematics at the University of Bologna. A prominent geocentrist, he was a correspondent of many notable contemporaries, including Tycho Brahe, Kepler, and Ortelius. His commentary on Ptolemy's *Geographia*, with accompanying copper-plate maps by Porro, appeared in Latin in its first edition in 1596, with the first Italian translation by Leonardo Cernoti printed in 1598.

Gerard Mercator (1512 - 1594) originally a student of philosophy was one of the most renowned cosmographers and geographers of the 16th century, as well as an accomplished scientific instrument maker. He is most famous for introducing *Mercators Projection*, a system which allowed navigators to plot the same constant compass bearing on a flat map. His first maps were published in 1537 (Palestine), and 1538 (a map of the world), although his main occupation at this time was globe-making. He later moved to Duisburg, in Germany, where he produced his outstanding wall maps of Europe and of Britain. In 1569 he published his masterpiece, the twenty-one-sheet map of the world, constructed on *Mercator's projection*. His *Atlas, sive Cosmographicae Meditationes de Fabrica Mundi*, was completed by his son Rumold and published in 1595. After Rumold's death in 1599, the plates for the atlas were published by Gerard Jr. Following his death in 1604, the printing stock was bought at auction by Jodocus Hondius, and re-issued well into the seventeenth century.

Herman Moll (c.1654-1732) was born in Germany and came to England in the 1670s. He worked as an independent cartographer and geographer, and traded as a map publisher and seller for two years, and then worked for other publishers. Moll established his own business and eventually dominated the early eighteenth century map trade. He produced many maps and atlases of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland. His county maps were all boldly engraved in a heavy style. Moll was also an active member in academic and intellectual circles, being a close associate of Daniel Defoe, Robert Boyle, Robert Hooke, and, most importantly for his cartographic career, the pre-eminent English explorer of the era, William Dampier.

Originally a writer on Heraldry and general antiquities, **Thomas Moule** was born in Marylebone, London. From around 1816 to 1823 he was a Bookseller, and his shop was in Grosvenor Square, London. He then became an inspector of letters in the General Post Office, where his responsibilities included trying to 'read' illegible hand writing. His highly decorative series of county maps were first published in separate issues for each county between 1830 and 1832. In 1836 these were brought together in one work, by George Virtue & Co. They continued to appear in Rev. Barclay's Dictionary into the 1840's.

Sebastian Münster (20th January 1488 - 26th May 1552) was a German cartographer, cosmographer, and theologian. A gifted scholar of Hebraic, Münster originally joined the Franciscans, but left the order in favour of the Lutheran Church. He was appointed to the University of Basel in 1529, and published a number of works in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. His most celebrated works are his Latin edition of Ptolemy's *Geographia* in 1540, and the *Cosmographia* in 1544. The *Cosmographia* was the earliest German description of the world, an ambitious work of 6 volumes published in numerous editions in German, Latin, French, Italian, and Czech.

Edmund Hort New (1871-1931), known as EH New, was an English artist and illustrator. He was born in Evesham, the son of an important lawyer, and attended the Birmingham Municipal School of Art. He began painting landscape and later devoted himself to illustration. Early in his career he worked with Ruskin and other associated Arts and Crafts artists. He later went on to work for William Morris's Kelmscott Press. The influence of these experiences is evident in his prints, with their decorative borders, armourials, and elegant typefaces. In 1905, Edmund Hort New moved to Oxford, and over a period of years, produced a series of drawings of the Oxford Colleges, based on David Loggan's 1675 aerial perspectives. New took Loggan's format and enriched his prints with many fine details of and about the colleges. The series was printed and published by Emery Walker, who marketed them appropriately as 'New Loggan Prints.' New's college views were attractive to collectors because of their high level of detail, and were in most cases a far closer representation of the colleges than the original Loggan views. These prints were made through photogravure, a relatively new process at the time. For a photogravure, the print was made by transferring a photo to a copper plate and then printing from it. With the EH New prints, a contact print of New's pen and ink drawing was made and the large negative attached to a plate which was then exposed in an acid bath, the acid only biting where the negative was clear, creating an engraved plate of the drawing

John Ogilby (1600-1676) was a Scottish cartographer and publisher. Ogilby is perhaps best known for his series of road-maps entitled the "*Britannia*", which was the first road-atlas of any country, published in 1675.

Abraham Ortelius (1527 -1598) was a Flemish cartographer, cosmographer, geographer and publisher and a contemporary of Gerard Mercator, with whom he travelled through Italy and France. Although it is Mercator who first used the word "Atlas" as a name for a collection of maps, it is Ortelius who is remembered as the creator of the first modern atlas. *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* was the first systematically collated set of maps by different map makers in a uniform format. Three Latin editions as well as a Dutch, French and German edition of *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* were published by 1572 and a further 25 editions printed before Ortelius' death in 1598. Several more were subsequently printed until around 1612. Ortelius is said to have been the first person to pose the question of the continents once being a single land mass before separating into their current positions.

Richard Parr (fl. 1832-1839) was an etcher and reproductive engraver. In his early career he produced plates after prominent Victorians. He engraved John Rocque's 1746 sixteen sheet map *An exact survey of the cities of London and Westminster, the Borough of Southwark, with the country near ten miles round*.

Girolamo Porro (c. 1520-1604) was an Italian engraver active in Venice and his native Padua, working predominantly as a map engraver for Tommaso Porcacchi, and Girolamo Ruscelli.

Ptolemy (c. AD 100-170) was a Greek native of the Egyptian city of Alexandria, and a Roman citizen. Little is known about his life, but he is credited as the author of numerous works of mathematics, engineering, astronomy, astrology, philosophy, and geography. His most famous works were the *Almagest*, the *Geography*, and the *Tetrabiblion*, a triad that essentially formed the basis of Byzantine, Arabic, and European science for the next thousand years. The *Geography* in particular had a very long reach, being reprinted numerous times in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Its most famous advocate was Columbus, who used a manuscript of the *Geography* to plot his western course for Asia, in the journey that resulted in the discovery of America. The work was also a major inspiration, and cartographic resource, for Munster, Mercator, and Ortelius.

John Rocque (1709-1762) was a Huguenot refugee who came to England as a baby in 1709 with his parents, fleeing persecution in France. In addition to his work as surveyor and mapmaker, Rocque was an engraver and map-seller. He was also involved in gardening as a young man, living with his brother Bartholomew, who was a landscape gardener, and producing plans for parterres, perhaps recording pre-existing designs, but few details of this work are known. Rocque produced engraved plans of the gardens at Wrest Park (1735), Claremont (1738), Charles Hamilton's naturalistic landscape garden at Painshill Park, Surrey (1744), Wanstead House (1745) and Wilton House (1746). Rocque is now mainly remembered for his Map of London, published in twenty four sheets in 1746. It was by far the most detailed map of London published up to that time, and remains the most detailed map of eighteenth century London today. Rocque also published another smaller-scale map of London in sixteen sheets at the same time. His success as a cartographer brought him the appointment as cartographer to Frederick, Prince of Wales in 1751. A fire in 1750 destroyed his premises and stock, but by 1753 he was employing ten draughtsmen, and published *The Small British Atlas: Being a New set of Maps of all the Counties of England and Wales*. Rocque's 1756 map of Dublin featured on an Irish ten pound bank note. He married twice. His widow continued the business after his death.

Domenico de' Rossi (1659 – 1730) was an Italian publisher, engraver, bookseller, and antiquarian. The scion of a large and prolific family of printers, Domenico inherited the Rossi printshop from his father, Giovanni Giacomo de' Rossi. The printworks was established near the church of Santa Maria della Pace in 1633 by Guiseppe de' Rossi, who specialised in producing engravings for designers. Under Giovanni Giacomo and Domenico, the workshop reached its zenith, with father and son working on engravings on many diverse subjects, but with a speciality in publishing works of antiquarian interest. Domenico's friendship and collaboration with the engraver Bartoli and the antiquarian Bellori proved fruitful, and in the period between the early 1690s and Domenico's death in 1730, the group published numerous works on Roman architecture, sculpture, history, portraiture, ceramics, oil lamps, and funerary iconography. In Domenico's later life, his connections with the influential Maffei family secured the Rossi imprint Papal privilege. Following Domenico's death, the Rossi printshop became the Calcographia Camerale, then the Regia Calcographia, and finally the current Calcographia Nazionale.

Girolamo Ruscelli (c.1504-1566) was an Italian publisher, editor, translator, and geographer, best known for his edition of Ptolemy's *Geographia*, which featured numerous enlarged maps based on the earlier Ptolemaic maps of Gastaldi.

Christopher Saxton (c.1540 - c.1610) was a British estate surveyor and draughtsman, best known for his maps of English counties. Apprenticed to the cleric and cartographer John Rudd, Saxton developed the skills to

become the man now known as 'the father of English cartography'. Under the patronage of Thomas Seckford, Saxton carried out an extensive topographical survey of England and Wales during the years 1573-1578. 34 county maps based on the surveys were engraved between 1574 and 1578 by Remy Hogenberg, Lenaert Terwoort, Cornelis de Hooghe, Augustine Ryther, Francis Scatte, and Nicholas Reynolds, forming the first atlas of England and Wales. The work was the basis for many later maps. The maps were issued by Saxton in untitled volumes from 1579, and subsequently reissued as *The Shires of England and Wales*, by William Web in 1645, by Philip Lea (with added maps) and in a French edition *Atlas Anglois* in 1693, by G Willdey in 1732, by T Jefferys in 1749, and finally as a wall map of England and Wales in 20 Sheets in c. 1770.

Johann George Schreiber (1676 - 1750) was an engraver, cartographer and publisher who worked in Leipzig, Germany in the early to mid-1700s. Schreiber was the first German map publisher in the Electorate of Saxony.

John Speed (1552-1629) is the most famous of all English cartographers primarily as a result of *The Theatre of the Empire of Great Britaine*, the first atlas of the British Isles. The maps from this atlas are the best known and most sought-after of all county maps. The maps were derived mainly from the earlier prototypes of Christopher Saxton and Robert Norden but with notable improvements including parish "Hundreds" and county boundaries, town plans and embellishments such as the coats of arms of local Earls, Dukes, and the Royal Household. The maps are famed for their borders consisting of local inhabitants in national costume and panoramic vignette views of major cities and towns. An added feature is that regular atlas copies have English text printed on the reverse, giving a charming description of life in the early seventeenth century of the region. The overall effect produced very decorative, attractive and informative maps.

Speed was born in 1552 at Farndon, Cheshire. Like his father before him he was a tailor by trade, but around 1582 he moved to London. During his spare time Speed pursued his interests of history and cartography and in 1595 his first map of Canaan was published in the "Biblical Times". This raised his profile and he soon came to the attention of poet and dramatist Sir Fulke Greville a prominent figure in the court of Queen Elizabeth. Greville as Treasurer of the Royal Navy gave Speed an appointment in the Customs Service giving him a steady income and time to pursue cartography. Through his work he became a member of such learned societies as the Society of Antiquaries and associated with the likes of William Camden Robert Cotton and William Lambarde. He died in 1629 at the age of seventy-seven.

Gilles (1688 - 1766) and Didier (c. 1723 - 1786) **Robert de Vaugondy** were map publishers, engravers, and cartographers active in Paris during the mid-eighteenth century. The father and son team were the inheritors to the important Sanson cartographic firm whose stock supplied much of their initial material. Graduating from Sanson's map's Gilles, and more particularly Didier, began to produce their own substantial corpus of work. The Vaugondy family were well respected for the detail and accuracy of their maps in which they made excellent use of the considerable resources available in eighteenth century Paris to produce the most accurate and fantasy-free maps possible. They compiled each map based upon their own superior geographic knowledge, scholarly research, the journals of contemporary explorers and missionaries, and direct astronomical observation - moreover, unlike many cartographers of this period, they commonly took pains to reference their source material. Nevertheless, even in eighteenth century Paris geographical knowledge was severely limited - especially regarding those unexplored portions of the world, including the poles, the Pacific north-west of America, and the interior of Africa and South America.

The Visscher family produced maps and atlases in Amsterdam throughout the seventeenth and early eighteenth century. Established by Claesz Jansz Visscher (1587-1652), they mainly published atlases from plates purchased from Pieter van den Keere. The business was then continued by Nicholas Visscher, I (1618-1679) and his grandson, Nicholas II. The Visschers published many revised editions of their '*Atlas Contractus*' and '*Atlas Minor*'. Upon the death of Nicholas II, his wife, Elizabeth, continued the business before selling it to Peter Schenk.

Lucas Janszoon Waghenaeer (1533-1606) was a Dutch cartographer, publisher, and naval officer. As a young man, Waghenaeer served as a chief officer with the Dutch navy, and his experiences in a thirty year long career as a seafarer undoubtedly shaped his cartographic interests later in life. His first publication, the *Spiegel der zeevaerdt* ('Mirror of Navigation'), was published in 1584, gathering together a description and manual of sailing in western and northern Europe with a collection of maps, the cartography for which he seems to have carried out almost entirely from his own navigational experience. His partnership with the engraver Johan van Doetinchem proved highly fruitful, and the atlas was reprinted numerous times in English, German, French, and Latin. van Doetinchem's imaginative and ebullient ornamentation set the *Spiegel der zeevaerdt*'s maps apart, with each chart embellished with ornate compass roses, decorative cartouches, ships, sea monsters, and vignettes of towns, livestock, farming, and local colour. The *Spiegel der zeevaerdt* was followed in 1592 by the *Thresoor der Zeevaert* ('Treasure of Navigation') and the *Enchuyser zeevaertboeck* ('Enkhuizen Sea-Chart Book') in 1598. Waghenaeer's contribution to navigation was such that collections and atlases of sea-charts became known in English as 'Waggoners,' the anglicised version of the author's surname.

Johann Walch, sometimes Jean or Johannes, (1757-1824) was a German cartographer and publisher, who continued the firm started by his father-in-law Johann Martin Will.

Edward Weller, FRGS (d.1884) was an engraver, publisher and cartographer. He had premises in London at 34, Red Lion Square (1861) and Duke Street, Bloomsbury (1872). He often worked for George Philip and Son, and William Collins, Sons, & Co. Many of his maps were included in student atlases. Weller's business was continued by his wife Mary Anne (d.1887) and his son Francis Sidney (d.1910).

James Wyld (1812-1887) was a British publisher and cartographer. His greatest geographical achievement was *Wyld's Great Globe*, exhibited in Leicester Square between 1851 and 1862. The globe, sixty feet high and lighted with gas, was at that point the largest ever constructed. He was geographer to Queen Victoria and H.R.H. Prince Albert.

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